MONETARY AND COM... Chicago Tribune.
Thursday Morning, June 27, 1872.

### HON. GUSTAVUS A. KOERNER

The nomination, yesterday, of the Hon. GUSTAVUS A. KOERNER, by the thousand delegates at Springfield, was an honor to the distinguished statesman, and an act creditable to the Conventions. Governor Koerner did not seek the nomination. He had for many weeks refused it. But, after the nomination had been peremptorily declined by Senator Trumbull and Governor Palmer, he yielded to the solicitations of the immense assemblage. The nomination, under all the circumstances, was a fitting one. It was a recognition of intellectual capacity, high scholastic attainments, profound legal knowledge, long experience, and high personal integrity. He was not selected because of his German birth, but on account of his eminent character and public services, and because of his incorruptible integrity. Governor Koerner has been a citizen of this State for a great number of years. From his first arrival here he has been conspicuous for his eminent talents. Thirty-five years ago he was selected in a district renowned for the ability of its legal profession as a Judge, and served honorably both on the Circuit and Supreme Bench of the State. He served with Trumbull, Brown, Lockwood, Smith, Breese, and others, whose names stand high on the roll of the Illinois Judiciary. He served repeatedly in the State Legislature, and in 1852 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Lieutenant Governor of the State. His service in the Senate is historical. It was distinguished by that dignity and fairness which have always marked the public and private actions of Mr. Koerner. With Trumbull, and Palmer, and B. C. Cook, and other Democrats, he united with Lincoln, and Dubois, and Swett, in the Republican organization. Though previously a Democrat, he had always enjoyed the warm friendship of Mr. Lincoln, and in 1861 was appointed by the latter Minister to Spain. He remained at Madrid a few years, when he resigned and returned to his home in St. Clair County, where, among his neighbors of all parties, he is regarded as a sage, winning from them, as from all persons who have ever met him, the most unlimited confidence, and the most profound respect for his scholarly attainments, and his personal integrity. Personally unobtrusive, he extorts from all with whom he comes in contact, veneration and respect. His honesty and ability render him at this juncture a most fitting person to be Governor of this State. As a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, his inflexible integrity has rendered it impossible for combined monopoly to defeat the long needed Legislative restraints upon transportation extortion.

Governor Koerner's nomination has no significance in relation to the Temperance Law of the State. He is personally a man of strict temperate habits and tastes, and will set a most creditable example to all other public functionaries and aspirants for official honors. The Temperance question is one over which the Governor has no control. It is purely a matter of Legislation, to be determined by the people of each Legislative District, in the election of Senators and Representatives, who alone have the power to amend or repeal the existing law, or to enact other laws.

Governor Koerner is one of those men who, in whatever position he may be placed, will always prove a gentleman; who, by no act or speech, will discredit the constituency he represents; and who will, in office, as in private life, so conduct himself that men will respect and honor him.

### THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

The State Conventions at Springfield, yesterday, were a scene of enthusiasm, which no one could witness and not feel the certainty and the wonderful extent of the popular revolution in favor of Greeley and Brown, and National Reform. These two Conventions embraced within their members men who have been known to the people of this State for years, and who have borne a conspicuous part in promoting her prosperity, and maintaining her honor, and many others who, in addition to long and faithful service to Illinois, have adorned the National Councils with their talents, and won national fame for their personal integrity and patriotism. These men represented all that is good and honorable in political sentiment. They represented the party of progress, of industry, and of national prosperity. They represented the law-abiding and law-respecting people of the State. They represented the friends of responsible, as opposed to personal, Government. They represented that sentiment of the people which demands that in time of peace the military shall be subordinate to the Civil Government, and that the bayonet shall not be used against a freeman except in execution of the law as expounded by the Civil Courts. There were present in these Conventions men who, with Lincoln, in 1854, founded the Republican party in Illinois, and Democrats who have never belonged to any other party. There were present in the two Conventions soldiers who bore the Union flag successfully through the war, and who came out of that war as they went into it, Democrats and Republicans, but patriots always. There were there from all parts of the State the most eminent and patriotic men of Illinois—men renowned in all the occupations of life; they were there, Democrats and Republicans, not seeking office for themselves, but there to express their hearty co-operation in an effort to restore the National Government to its ancient credit, and to redeem its administration from the corrupt agents who have seized it for personal profit. These men were there, knowing no other object than the welfare of the country, having no ambition but to contribute their share to the purification of the Government, and the expulsion of the banditti who are plundering the nation. These men represent the moral sentiment of the State, and the uncorrupted political virtues of the people. It was not a scramble for office, not a tumultuous hurrah of men in office for the man who appointed them, but the spontaneous assemblage of the substantial men of Illinois, who, like volunteers in the war, asked no questions of the political antecedents of their comrades, but recognized all men bearing arms in defence of the country as brothers. So, with Palmer, and Trumbull, and Koerner, and Dubois, and Allen, and McClernand, and Caton, and Robinson, they met to take counsel against a common danger, and to rally under a common flag for the rescue of an imperilled country.

The Conventions were conspicuous for the immensity of their number, as well as for the character of the delegates. The assemblage indicated the deep feeling pervading all sections of the State, and told, to the satisfaction of all, the determined purpose of the people to place Illinois foremost and conspicuous among the States demanding a Government of Law, Responsibility, and Capacity.

After a delay of six months, the trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk has commenced, and the opening argument for the prosecution been made. If the prisoner is convicted, public opinion will, temporarily, at least, change somewhat in its estimate of New York justice.

# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 317.

## POLITICAL.

### A Good Day's Work Performed at Springfield Yesterday.

### A Fusion Ticket Nominated With Great Unanimity.

### For Governor, Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, of St. Clair County.

### For Lieutenant Governor, General Charles Black, of Champaign.

### Election of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

### Letters from Carl Schurz and Mr. Hendricks.

### Opposition to Greeley from the Dissatisfied Bourbons.

### Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

### YESTERDAY'S WORK AT SPRINGFIELD

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—The Liberal Republicans assembled in their respective Congressional Districts this morning, and appointed the members of the respective Committees in the usual way. The most important Committee was that of Conference, for with this Committee practically rested the nomination of State officers. Senator Trumbull appeared as a member of the delegation of the First Congressional District, and Hon. Leonard Sweet, in a very telling speech, advocated the nomination of Trumbull for Governor. Mr. Trumbull replied that he did not wish to be Governor of the State. That if Mr. Greeley should be elected President, and the complexion of the Senate should be thereby changed so that Senators could speak and act with independency, and thereby contribute to the advancement of the public interest according to their conscientious convictions, he would be willing to remain in the Senate, if the people should be desirous, but if General Grant was to be re-elected and if his (Trumbull's) action was to be dictated and controlled by carpet-baggers from Florida and Texas, acting in secret caucus, he did not wish to be returned to the Senate. He would much prefer to return to private life. As to the Governorship, he could not go before the people, and ask their votes for that office, and then use it as a stepping-stone and a convenience to some other office. If elected as Governor, he should feel obliged to serve out the term. He could not go before the people on false pretenses. For these reasons he begged that his name might not be presented to the Convention. Notwithstanding this, Leonard Swett was elected a member of the Committee of Conference, thus indicating the preference of the First District for Trumbull for Governor. When the Conference Committee of the two Conventions met, it was first decided that the Liberal Republicans should nominate the candidate for Governor, and that the others on the State ticket should be equally divided. The Liberal Republican members then took a vote for Governor, resulting 10 for Trumbull, 8 for Koerner, 1 for Palmer. Governor Palmer had previously declined peremptorily. The news of Trumbull's nomination was quickly noised outside, and presently Senator Trumbull entered the committee room, and, in a few courteous remarks, insisted that his name should not be presented to the Convention. Thereupon the Committee reconsidered the previous vote, and nominated Governor Koerner by nearly a unanimous vote. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Democratic conference. This question being disposed of, the remainder of the ticket was agreed upon without difficulty. The ticket was ratified by the Democratic Convention unanimously and with loud cheers. In the Liberal Republican Convention, a motion was made by Mr. Cavan, of Woodford County, to substitute Mr. Trumbull for Governor Koerner, but after an explanation by Mr. Swett of the action of the Committee of Conference and the remarks of Mr. Trumbull before them, the report of the Committee was ratified by an overwhelming majority, followed by three rousing cheers for Koerner. The impression to-night seems to be that the ticket is a strong one. Governor Koerner has been a resident of Illinois forty years, during which time he has been a member of the Legislature, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Minister to Spain. He raised the Forty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and was about to take the field as Colonel of the same when he was appointed a member of General Fremont's staff, where he served until prostrated by a severe illness. He is a man of great breadth of mind, of temperate habits, high principle, and decorum. The temperance question was not brought in issue on the convention, as that was considered a legislative question, belonging solely to the people, to be decided in the Legislative Districts. The Liberal Convention was one of the largest ever held in this State, and the most determined and enthusiastic that has assembled since 1860. The number and spirit of the delegates have struck terror to the hearts of the Grant party here, and it is believed that the foundation has been laid for an overwhelming victory in November. In the Democratic Convention the sentiment for Greeley and Brown was nearly unanimous. For the purpose, however, of furnishing a bridge for the dissenters to come over upon, the resolution of instruction to the delegates was toned down to the shape in which it appears. This is regarded as a compromise, to enable the Chicago *Times* to back down from its position of opposition to Greeley.

### ILLINOIS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 26.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met at noon to-day, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Eugene L Gross, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Prayer was made by Rev. Albert Hale, of Springfield. The call under which the Convention met was read by General Harlan.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Mr. Gross said that, in pursuance of his duty as Chairman of the State Central Committee, he would nominate Governor John M. Palmer as Temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Sidney Thomas, of Cook, and Eric Johnson, of Henry, as Temporary Secretaries. The gentleman nominated were unanimously elected.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S SPEECH.

Three cheers were given for Governor Palmer, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I need not explain to Liberal Republicans, gentlemen who have for years acted with that party which has accomplished so much, why it is that we are assembled here to-day. Most of us have given all the best years of our lives to the advancement of the principles for which that party was organized. Many younger gentlemen, however, have come into the party in the course of its grand, magnificent progress, as thoughtful, earnest, independent freemen, regarding the past as nothing, but the country and its prosperity and welfare as everything. We have assembled to-day not in opposition to the Republican party, but, in addition to its purposes, to supplement its object, to engage still further in efforts to advance the interests of the country. You have kindly made me your Temporary Chairman, for which it is scarcely necessary for me to say I am grateful. I am growing old, and have watched the progress of events for many years, and let me say to you that, sixteen years ago, in the very beginning of the Republican movement, I was at the outset honored by those who were there by being selected as President of the first Republican Convention held in this State. [Applause.] I assisted in its organization, was present at its birth. I have seen its wonderful growth; I have witnessed its struggles and the accomplishment of all its great objects, and now, in the presence of the sons and successors of those who then confided in me, I have evidence of your confidence to-day. I was a Republican then,—I have continued a Republican since,—I am a Republican now. [Applause.] I am engaged in this great work, not in opposition to the principles of the Republican party, but I have the satisfaction of seeing men together from the North and the South, from the East and the West, from all parts of this glorious State of ours, men of all complexions, men of all past political parties; and, to-day, pledging themselves, not to old issues, not to old struggles, but pledging themselves to engage in a new struggle, for new objects, and to advance the interests of the country that we have all loved so well, and for which we are prepared, from this time forward, to struggle, as we have struggled in the past. [Cheers.] Gentlemen of the Convention, this is not an occasion for speeches, but it is an occasion for work. [Applause.]

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wentworth moved that committees be appointed, as recommended by the State Central Committee, of one member from each Congressional District, on Conference, on permanent Organization, on Credentials, on Presidential Electors, on Resolutions, and on State Central Committee.

The motion prevailed, and the following Committees were reported from the several Congressional Districts: First District—On Conference, Leonard Swett; Resolutions, Horace White; Permanent Organization, L. B. Otis; Credentials, Sidney Thomas; State Central Committee, General Hermann Lieb; Presidential Electors, Jesse O. Norton, all of Cook County. Second District—On Conference, Thomas Wilse; Permanent Organization, C. N. Holden; Credentials, C. T. Hotchkiss; Resolutions, R. G. Hoyt; State Central Committee, C. C. P. Holden, all of Cook County. Third District—On Conference, E. M. Haines, of Lake County; Permanent Organization, Judge W. B. Scales, of Cook; Credentials, S. J. Bradbury, of Lake; Presidential Electors, W. K. Sullivan, of Cook; State Central Committee, A. B. Reynolds, of Cook. Fourth District—On Conference, Stephen L. Taylor, of Kane County; Organization, Ephraim Sumner, of Winnebago; Credentials, F. L. Sheldon, of McHenry; Presidential Electors, H. H. Waldo, of Winnebago; Resolutions, C. B. Wells, of Kane; State Central Committee, Patton, of DeKalb. Fifth District—On Conference, James Dinsmore; Permanent Organization, C. C. Rayce; Credentials, J. G. Monahan; Resolutions, C. B. Smith; State Central Committee, A. A. Terrill; Electors, J. A. Patterson. Sixth District—On Conference, John H. Bryant, Boone County; Organization, William McKinney, of Lee; Credentials, B. B. Joseph, of Rock Island; Electors, H. F. Sickle, of Rock Island; Resolutions, A. Etheridge, of Boone; Central Committee, Eric Johnson, of Henry. Seventh District—On Conference, Caspar Butz; Organization, J. M. Thompson; Credentials, S. Plumb; Electors, S. W. Munn; Resolutions, G. D. A. Parks; Central Committee, W. S. Whitmore. Eighth District—On Conference, Dr. E. B. Collins of Kankakee County; Organization, J. A. Lennan, of Iroquois; Credentials, H. B. Berch, of Ford; Electors, C. B. Saune, of Woodford; Resolutions, L. M. Babcock, of Iroquois; State Central Committee, Asa B. Ruff, of Iroquois. Ninth District—On Conference, H. J. Chaise, of Peoria County; Permanent Organization, A. C. Clay, of Knox County; Credentials, J. Murphy, of Knox; Electors, P. M. Blair, of Stark; Resolutions, J. D. Ingersoll, of Fulton; Central Committee, Dr. G. W. Bright. Tenth District—On Credentials, A. C. McMillan, of Christian County; Organization, E. G. Miner, of Scott; Conference, Colonel W. G. Green, of Menard; Electors, Julius E. Strong, of Morgan; Central Committee, J. W. Savage, of Cass; Resolutions, Captain A. Orndorff, of Sangamon. Eleventh District—On Conference, W. B. Lynn, of Green; Organization, Dr. G. J. Ross, of Brown; Credentials, Ira W. Moore, of Adams; Electors, Louis Koerth, of Adams; Resolutions, Dr. Herman Rush, of Jersey; Central Committee, George Raibgerer, of Green. Twelfth District—On Credentials, A. C. McMillan, of Christian; Organization, E. G. Minier, of Scott; Conference, W. G. Green, of Menard; Electors, Julius E. Strong, of Morgan; Central Committee, J. W. Savage, of Cass; Resolutions, Captain A. Orndorff, of Sangamon. Thirteenth District—On Conference, C. H. Moore, of Dewitt; Organization, Frank Young, of Mason; Credentials, U. L. Sears, of McLean; Electors, J. J. Larrson of Logan; Resolutions, W. S. Kellogg, of Fayette; Central Committee, John T. Jenkins, of Logan. Fourteenth District—On Central Committee, Colonel John S. Wolfe, of Champaign; Conference, H. Slaughterman, of Macon; Organization, Dr. J. N. Rynearson, of Douglass; Resolutions, John Cannighan, of Coles; Credentials, William Fithian, of Vermillion; Electors, W. H. Peace, of Douglass. Fifteenth District—On Conference, W. Haddock, of Effingham; Credentials, J. S. Roberts, of Shelly; Organization, B. Lary, of Clark; Resolutions, Dr. Meeker, of Effingham; Electors, Dr. Edson, of Jasper; Central Committee, L. Harvey, of Cumberland. Sixteenth District—On Conference, Dr. D. K. Green, of Marion; Organization, Schuyler Carlton, of Fayette; Credentials, J. E. Wells, of Bond; Electors, E. Southworth, Montgomery; Resolutions, H. P. Buxton, of Clinton; Central Committee, I. W. S. Hay, of Washington. Seventeenth District—On Conference, W. C. Kniffner; Organization, R. Powell; Credentials, John Gundleron; Resolutions, Gustavus Koerner; Central Committee, C. E. Smith; Electors, E. H. Weigler. Eighteenth District—On Conference—General Jones, of Randolph; Credentials, Henry Wilmer; Organization, Dr. Darier, of Alexander; Resolutions, N. L. Wickmyer, of Alexander; Electors, E. D. Rice, of Perry; Central Committee, James Erwin, of Perry. Nineteenth District—On Conference, A. Longwith, of Hamilton; Organization, Thomas Summerfield, of Jefferson; Credentials, G. M. Hogwill, of Richland; Electors, D. S. Hay, of White; Resolutions, B. O. T. Wood, of Jefferson; Central Committee, John M. Wilson, of Richland.

The Committees were adopted.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SCHURZ.

The Chairman read the following letter from Senator Schurz:

"ST. LOUIS, June 25.

"MY DEAR SIR: I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the Convention of the Liberals of Illinois to-morrow. I arrived here last night, from the East, and find an accumulation of business which demands my immediate attention. Besides, I desire to address my constituents here before taking part in the campaign elsewhere. You have my earnest wishes in your endeavors to rally for united action all the elements of the opposition to that system of policy which is now in control of the Government and people of this Republic, and which not inappropriately has been called "Grantism." [Applause.] It is time that the people of the North and South should be once more bound together by the inspiring consciousness of a common nationality, of common rights, and of common duties; and to this end it is necessary that the traditional barriers be broken down, and that the policy of force by which the embers of civil strife are assiduously fanned, and the bitter feelings of past effects are kept alive for partisan advantages, gives way to those moral agencies, consideration and fraternal intercourse, without which our Republican system cannot long endure. [Applause.] It is time that the despotism of party spirit be broken, which, in the shape of personal government, rules our National legislation; and that the organization of office-holders, debauched with corruption, which demoralizes and subjugates public opinion, and stands in the way of every true and thorough reform, be disbanded; and to this end it is necessary that the embodiment of that despotism, the present Administration, be defeated in its efforts to continue in power, and that thus a free field be opened for reformatory movements, untrammelled by selfish partisan control. [Applause.] Whether we be able to accomplish all we desire or not, we certainly can accomplish this, if for that purpose we unite in an energetic effort, and our success will be a great step in the right direction. Although I cannot be with you to-morrow, I hope to be able to co-operate with you to that end in the course of the present canvass. Very respectfully, C. SCHURZ.

To Hon. John M. Palmer.

MOTION TO CONFER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the Conference Committee notify the Democratic Convention that a Committee on Conference had been appointed, and that the Convention authorize the Committee to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Democratic Convention, to promote the objects for which both bodies had assembled. [Applause.]

A delegate moved that the Committee be instructed to first find out if the Democratic Convention had adopted the Cincinnati Platform.

The President suggested that they had better adopt the platform themselves before they requested the other Convention to do so. [Applause.]

Mr. Wentworth said they should assume that the other Convention was as honest as they were. He took it for granted that every man who came to either Convention was in favor of the Cincinnati Platform. He would move the adoption of the platform.

The motion prevailed unanimously, and amid applause.

Several delegates moved that the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Greeley and Brown, be also adopted. The motion was received with cheers, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Wentworth's original motion instructing the Conference Committee, was then adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 3, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3, p. m.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. S. Plum, of LaSalle, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the delegations from the several Districts were full, and that when members were absent, each county be empowered to cast its full vote. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Judge Otis, of Chicago, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following names as permanent officers of the Convention: President, John M. Palmer. Vice Presidents—First District, Hon. L. B. Otis; Second, C. N. Holden; Third, Hon. G. W. B. Scates; Fourth, Ephriam Sumner; Fifth, R. P. Whitmore; Sixth, W. C Stacy; Seventh, Hon. D. A. Parks; Eighth, J. C. Harvery; Ninth, Captain J. A. Schultz; Tenth, George Snyder; Eleventh, C. L. Harrington; Twelfth, Z. E. Miner; Thirteenth, R. B. Latham; Fourteenth, John Wolf; Fifteenth, N. S. McKean; Sixteenth, C. Carlton; Seventeenth, Richard Rowett; Eighteenth, M. W. Sharp; Nineteenth, B. F. Wood.

Secretaries—Sidney Thomas, of Cook; Eric Johnson, Henry; Elijah Southworth, Montgomery; L. B. Knapp, Perry; M. L. Wickwire, Alexander.

The report was adopted.

The President then read the following despatch:

JACKSON, Miss., June 26.

To the Presidents of the Democratic and Liberal Conventions:

The Democrats and Conservatives of Mississippi, in Convention assembled, send greetings to the Democrats and Liberals of Illinois, and propose to clasp hands with the Great West over the bloody chasm made by the war.

J. W. C. WATSON,
President of Democratic and Conservative Conventions of Mississippi.

The fraternal message was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Wells, of Kane, moved that the President be requested to communicate with the Convention in Mississippi, extending the right hand of fellowship. [Applause.]

The motion prevailed.

SPEECH OF HON. C. M. CLAY.

There were loud calls for the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who received an ovation of applause. Mr. Clay said he felt highly honored on being called to speak, but he felt that this was not the proper time to make extended remarks. He would say a few words of the Mississippi telegram relative to the feeling in the South. Many here heard him speak in that connection years ago, and later in 1860. On the last occasion he advocated the election of Lincoln, though he knew his election meant war. He was prepared for that issue. War came—but the war ended. He would not trespass upon their time to trace the long course of events that took place during the war and since its close. He stood upon their soil once more; now he came on a different mission. As his voice was once for war, so now it was for peace. He knew the sentiment of the South now, as he did then. He predicted years ago that when the South was whipped, it would magnanimously lay down the sword and be ready for peace. In the language of the telegram, the South extended to the North the right hand of fellowship, and the North, with magnanimous impulse, should return the clasp, so that in the union of friendship the bitterness of the past might be lost in oblivion. The South accepted the result of the war, exhibiting the same gallantry in the resumption of peace that they manifested in prosecuting the war. He could say, without fear of contradiction, that there was not a sane man or woman south of Mason and Dixon's line who would restore slavery if they could. If there was any attempt to restore secession doctrines, to disturb the three Constitutional Amendments, or to deny the right of all men, without distinction of race or color, to equality before the law, either in the South or North, men like himself would be as bitterly as ever arrayed against the perpetrators. To the men of Mississippi, to the entire South, he cordially, and in a spirit the most friendly and fraternal, extended the right hand of fellowship, believing that they were ready, nay anxious, to join with their Northern fellow-citizens in promoting the interests of a reunited country. [Applause.]

Mr. Wentworth moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to wait upon a gallant soldier, General James Shields, and invite him to address the Convention.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Wentworth, of Cook; Buxton, of Clinton, and Patterson, of Kane, were appointed.

There were loud calls for Trumbull and Grosvenor.

The President suggested that, as the hall was too small to contain all the delegates, the Convention had better adjourn for an hour to the square outside, where there would be more room; and accordingly the Convention adjourned for an hour.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Convention having reassembled, General Lieb, of Cook, from the Committee on State Central Committee, reported the following names, and recommended that they be elected: First District, Horace White; Second, General C. T. Hotchkiss; Third, W. K. Sullivan; Fourth, Stephen L. Taylor; Fifth, A. A. Terrill; Sixth, J. W. Olson; Seventh, W. F. Whitmore; Eighth, Louis M. Babcock; Ninth, Thomas Crotty; Tenth, Jno. A. Bell; Eleventh, William Lynn; Twelfth, Isaac Keys; Thirteenth, John T. Jenkins; Fourteenth, J. M Davis; Fifteenth, W. D. Alexander; Sixteenth, H. Buxton; Seventeenth, George Richard Rowett; Eighteenth, James Irwin; Nineteenth, John M. Wilson; At large, General Herman Lieb, O. M. Hatch, Eugene L. Gross, Caspar Butz, General W. C. Kueffner.

The report was adopted.

Judge Norton, of Cook, from the Committee on Presidential Electors, announced that the Committee would meet in the evening, but was of the opinion that the whole matter should be remitted to the two Central Committees, as Electors could not very well be selected until after the Baltimore Convention. The further consideration of the subject was deferred until the Committee on Presidential Electors made a formal report.

Mr. Wentworth stated that this Convention had nominated a President and Vice President, and agreed to a National Platform, but this had not been done by the other Convention. This was the difficulty between the members of the Conference Committee at the present time. He asked the Convention to be patient, for the Democratic Convention was engaged in working out their own salvation with fear and trembling. [Laughter.] He had come to Springfield with men who opposed Greeley, but who are now counted among his strongest supporters.

Governor Bross stated that he had just been informed that the other Convention had adopted the Cincinnati Platform, and the candidates. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Wentworth. All right. I was there when they did it; but what they wanted was charity. Providence, working in its own way, was always right, and he knew that had hold of the Democratic Convention. He would bring it through all right. [Cheers and laughter.] In reply to a delegate, Mr. Wentworth stated that General Shields would probably address the Convention during the evening.

The Committees on Platform and Conference not being ready to report, the Convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Mr. J. M. Burch, of Sangamon, moved that they proceed to the nomination of a State Ticket. [Cries of "No."]

A delegate moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Wentworth understood that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report for some time, and he would move to adjourn until some hour named by somebody else. Seven o'clock was suggested and adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The Liberal Republican Convention re-assembled in evening session at 7 p. m.

Horace White, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Liberal Republicans of the State of Illinois, in Convention assembled, do resolve:

1. That we cordially approve and re-affirm the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform, and that in the success of these principles, and particularly in the thorough reformation of the civil service and the discontinuance of political patronage, whereby the taxes collected from the whole people are employed to overrule the will of the majority, we see the only salvation of Free Government.

2. That in the administration of our State affairs every effort should be made to lighten taxation by the strictest economy in the expenses of the Government; that in the construction of our public buildings and in the management of our public institutions all extravagance should be avoided; that the officers of the Government should be held to strict accountability in the discharge of their duties, and that all unnecessary and cumbersome legislation should be avoided.

3. That we can never forget the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sailors whose bravery saved the nation, and we deem it our duty to secure to them the full reward of their patriotism. We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the equalization of their bounties and in favor of the most liberal recognition of their services in the public employments of the country, having regard only to their fitness for such employment and not to the rank they had in the military service.

4. That the cause of equal rights cannot be considered permanently established so long as any organized opposition thereto exists; therefore, we hail with unfeigned satisfaction the evidence presented to us of the cessation and disappearance of such opposition in all parts of our common country.

5. Upon this declaration of principles we take our stand before the people of this State, as the party of liberal reforms, of reconciliation, and peace, inviting all persons, without regard to previous political associations, to co-operate with us in the endeavor to ensure the success of these principles, which, while just and true in themselves, are broad enough to include all the political necessities of the hour, and the aspirations of every patriotic citizen.

Mr. White said there was another resolution which had not been considered by the Committee, but had been thought of since the Convention adjourned. He would submit it for the action of the Convention. It was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the administration of Governor Palmer has been characterized by a noble spirit of independence, and a fearless adherence to the cause of morality and the interests of the people as he understood them, and our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to him, for his zealous guardianship of the public treasury, and the example he has furnished of an Executive who has governed, not in the interest of any party or clique, but with an eye single to the paramount good of the whole people.

The resolutions reported from the Committee were unanimously adopted.

Mr. White put the question on the separate resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Three cheers were given for Governor Palmer, who thanked the Convention for the honor they had done him. He determined when he took the office, four years ago, to do his duty faithfully and fearlessly, and he was glad to find his course met their approval. [Applause.]

Mr. Haviland presented four resolutions, the first referring to giving 160 acres of public lands to soldiers, the second proposing the abolition of pension agencies, the third favoring an increase of 20 per cent on all pensions, and the fourth, as follows:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of placing colored soldiers on an equality with white soldiers as to bounty.

Mr. White said two of the resolutions had been before the committee and were discussed for over an hour, the result being the resolution reported by the Committee; that, it was considered, covered the whole ground.

General Hotchkiss moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Haviland spoke in favor of his resolutions, demanding that they be adopted.

Major Munn said the Committee had the resolutions before them, and carefully deliberated upon them, coming to the conclusion embodied in the resolutions presented by Mr. White.

The first and third resolutions were laid on the table, and the second was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A delegate moved to strike the words "as to bounty" from the fourth resolution.

Mr. White said it was necessary to do something with the resolution, either to refer it or amend it, as there were now no colored soldiers. If it referred to the colored men who fought in the war it should be so stated. He supposed it was to them it referred.

The resolution was finally adopted as presented.

THE TICKET.

Mr. Swett, from the Conference Committee, reported the following as the candidates who had received a majority of the votes of the Committee for the offices named. They were submitted for the action of the Convention.

Governor, Gustavus A. Koerner, of St. Clair; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Black, of Champaign; Secretary of State, Edward Rummell, of Peoria; Auditor, Daniel O'Hara, of Cook; State Treasurer, Chas. H. Lanphier, of Sangamon; Clerks of Supreme Court—First District, Eli Smith, of Cook; Second District, David A. Brown; Third District, K. A. B. Milbanks.

C. C. P. Holden moved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

Mr. Cavan, of Woodford, moved to substitute the name of Lyman Trumbull for that of Mr. Koerner.

A delegate said the only man who could carry the 60,000 German votes of the State was Gustavus Koerner. [Applause.]

Mr. Cavan said the people should force Trumbull to accept the nomination. [Applause.]

Louis Koble, of Adams, said that Mr. Koerner was the man to carry the State. The Democratic Convention had acted almost unanimously in his favor, and this Convention should do the same thing. His district was in favor of Koerner, and they could not carry it without him.

General Rowett said the Democrats would vote for any man the Republicans would indorse. He understood that on the first ballot Trumbull received a two-thirds vote. The Committee should have put on Mr. Trumbull the responsibility of declining. They were all American citizens, and should vote as such, and as nothing else.

Mr. Haviland was in favor of Trumbull.

John Micken, of Randolph, wanted Trumbull where he was now. [Applause.] His District (the Eighteenth) was unanimously for Koerner. With Koerner for the candidate, they would roll up an immense majority in the State. [Applause.]

Mr. Swett said they should understand all the facts in the case. When the two Conventions met, the Democrats conceded the Governorship to the Republicans.

A delegate announced that the Democratic Convention had adopted the ticket. [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Swett continued, saying that Judge Trumbull went before the Committees and declined to allow his name to be used, and then the Democrats decided in favor of Koerner.

The Chair was authorized to say that Judge Trumbull should not be considered a candidate, and the using of his name was simply placing him in an unpleasant position.

General McClernand, Chairman of Committee from the Democratic Convention, stated that the report of the Committee on Conference, the same as presented to them, was adopted by acclamation by the Democratic Convention. [Applause and cheers.]

A delegate moved to lay Mr. Cavan's motion to substitute Trumbull for Koerner on the table. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Haviland moved to substitute the name of Governor Palmer.

The Chair refused to entertain the motion. [Cheers.]

The report of the Committee was adopted by acclamation and amid cheers.

Mr. Moore, from the Democratic Convention, reported that they had appointed a Committee on Presidential Electors to consult with a similar Committee from the Republican Convention. The Republican Committee on the same subject was requested to meet with the Democratic Convention.

A Committee from the Democratic Convention extended an invitation to the Republican Convention to meet them in the Opera House.

Mr. Wentworth said he had been appointed Chairman of a Committee to invite General Shields to address the Convention. He had been a law partner of Governor Koerner's for years, and could speak of him. There was a union of "Erin Go Bragh" and Germany. He wanted three men on his Committee to bring General Shields. General Lieb, Mr. Dunlap, and G. A. Koerner were put on.

The invitation to unite with the Democratic Convention was then accepted, and the Convention proceeded in a body to the Opera House.

### ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 26.—The Democratic State Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to Baltimore and for the nomination of Electors and a State ticket, met at noon in the Opera House, and was called to order by A. G. Burr, Chairman of the State Central Committee, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Carnahan.

After the supplemental call was read, Mr. Burr said: The supplemental call was issued in order that you might have an opportunity to confer, and, if you deemed proper, to co-operate with representatives of the large body of Liberal Republicans in the State of Illinois [applause]; men who have thrown off all allegiance to the one-man military power in the country [applause]; who have asserted their independence in the declaration of principles of the Cincinnati Convention, and who have made them good by the nomination of Greeley and Brown. [Applause.] For the purpose of furthering the object of this meeting, the Chair will entertain any motion.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Starne moved that J. C. Allen be Temporary Chairman. Motion agreed to with applause.

HON. J. C. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Allen, on taking the chair, was loudly applauded, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: My profound thanks are due you for the honor you have conferred upon me, by selecting me as the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. I am proud that I have the privilege of meeting with you for so grand and glorious a purpose as has called you together. You are the representatives of the great mass of the Democratic party of Illinois, sent here delegated with power to select representatives to the Baltimore Convention, whose duty it will be to select some one to be our standard-bearer in the approaching conflict, and further, to elect some one who shall bear our standard as Governor in the approaching State contest, as well as other officers. The exigencies of the times require, gentlemen, that what you do shall be done deliberately, and with a view of the good of our common country. No personal preference, I apprehend, will stand in the way of selecting the very best men presented for these offices. We live in a time in which it will not be for us to stop to consider whether our mere personal preferences are to control when the accomplishment of the great good of our country depends upon the result of our deliberations. [Applause.] We have it in our power, if we act in the spirit of conciliation, and harmony, and co-operate with another Convention now in session over beyond [Applause] to bear our standard aloft through the heat and dust of the battle of 1872. [Applause.] If we are faithful to ourselves, faithful to our State, faithful to our National obligations, the 26th of June will be memorable in the annals of the history of Illinois.

J. C. Richberg was elected Temporary Secretary.

It was moved to proceed to elect delegates to Baltimore, but it was objected to, since there had been no Committee on Credentials. A motion to elect a Committee on Credentials was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials was then announced as follows: First District, P. J. Hickey; Second, N. K. Graham; Third, E. M. Dennis; Fourth, R. Hopkins; Fifth, J. Mastin; Sixth, J. P. Thompson; Seventh, J. R. Scoville; Eighth, William Noyle; Ninth, E. M. Norberg; Tenth, J. H. Stewart; Eleventh, Thomas Jasper; Twelfth, E. F. Diffenbacher; Thirteenth, R. S. Moore; Fourteenth, John Dorlan; Fifteenth, N. P. Robinson; Sixteenth, Wm. H. Dawdy; Seventh, A. F. Rodgers; Eighteenth, H. W. Webb; Nineteenth, S. H. Martin.

Mr. Gallagher, of LaSalle, moved there be a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Gus. Harrington moved that the present organization be made a permanent one. Ruled out of order.

The motion of Mr. Gallaher was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then reported, as follows: First District, M. Evans; Second, A. H. VanBuren; Third, A. Michaelson; Fourth, C. B. Dodson; Fifth, J. J. Elliott; Sixth, E. B. Stiles; Seventh, G. W. Armstrong; Eighth, D. H. Leek; Ninth, F. A. Willoughby; Tenth, J. S. Bailey; Eleventh, J. H. Bush; Twelfth, M. C. Goltra; Thirteenth, C. A. Roberts; Fourteenth, J. R. Cunningham; Fifteenth, J. Cooper; Sixteenth, Thomas E. Merritt; Seventeenth, S. K. Pace; Eighteenth; M. C. Crawford; Nineteenth, R. Robinson.

It was moved to adjourn, and then moved to appoint a Committee on Conference. The former motion was opposed on account of waste of time, and in order to give the Conference and other Committees time to report, the motion adjourn lost.

It was moved to appoint a Committee on Resolutions. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Merritt moved that credentials be handed over to the Committee. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Springer, districts were called for a Committee on Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced as follows: First District, J. R. Doolittle, Jr.; Second, W. Donahan; Third, Dan Cameron; Fourth, O. R. Holland; Fifth, John Whalen; Sixth, Charles K. Ladd; Seventh, D. W. Barry; Eighth, A. E. Harding; Ninth, L. W. Ross; Tenth, J. B. Patterson; Eleventh, Scott Wike; Twelfth, H. M. Vandeventer; Thirteenth, L. Lacey; Fourteenth, Thomas E. Bundy; Fifteenth, A. N. Smyser; Sixteenth, William B. Wilson; Seventeenth, William Snyder; Eighteenth, John H. Oberly; Nineteenth, Charles W. Wilkinson.

Judge McClernand thought they had better now address themselves to the Cincinnati question, and then the way would be free for a Conference Committee proposition, for that should come from the Liberals.

John Garrick moved the appointment of the Committee made necessary by the call. A vast majority of the delegates were anxious to do their duty, but also wanted to go home as soon as possible. They had come to work, and not to listen to speeches. He moved that a Conference Committee be now appointed, in order to save time. The two Committees could come together and decide what was to be done.

George Wendling moved to adjourn. Lost.

Judge McClernand said they must wait till they had acted on Cincinnati. After organizing, and disposing of that by indorsing it, as he believed they would, they could have a Conference Committee.

Mr. Barnes, of Morgan, moved to table it.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m.

The Chair stated that a Committee from the Liberals was in waiting. [Applause.]

Mr. Haines, Chairman of the Committee, went on the platform, where he was received with great applause, and announced that the Liberal Convention presided over by Palmer [applause] had adopted the Cincinnati Platform [applause], and appointed a Conference Committee [applause], and would be glad to receive a like one from the Democrats.

The Chair read a despatch from the Mississippi Convention, proposing to clasp hands with the Great West over the bloody chasm made by the war. [Repeated cheers.]

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported J. C. Allen for President; and Joseph E. Smith, Dan'l Cameron, J. Elker, C. H. Harrison, Wm Strianu, B. F. Gridley, S. Wilson, H. H. Beals, B. Olin, E. Winegar, G. A. Charles, J. Geiger, J. Redman, N. Cloud, B. Howard, O. B. Ficklin, Wm Garrard, Wm. A. J. Spark, J. L. D. Morrison, W. Hamilton, T. S. Casey, and A. H. Van Buren as Vice Presidents, and moved that there be a Committee of Conference of one from each District. Agreed to.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The following is the Committee of Conference: First District, J. Garrick; Second, B. G. Caulfield; Third, J. Ennis; Fourth, A. M. Harrington; Fifth, W. J. McKim; Sixth, Chas. Dunham; Seventh, C. Garley; Eighth, C. Knight; Ninth, S. P. Shope; Tenth, B. T. Scofield; Eleventh, D. M. Woodson; Twelfth, General McClernand; Thirteenth, T. P. Rodgers; Fourteenth, Charles Block; Fifteenth, J. R. Eden; Sixteenth, B. W. Henry; Seventeenth, S. Maddox; Eighteenth, Wm. Hartzell; Nineteenth, Wm. B. Anderson.

COMMITTEE TO CHOOSE DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Melvin Fuller moved that the Districts be called to choose a committee for Delegates to Baltimore. Agreed to.

The following is the committee to choose delegates at large to Baltimore: First District, M. W. Fuller; Second, P. Rafferty; Third, O. Jackson; Fourth, R. Bishop; Fifth, E. L. Conkwright; Sixth, J. P. Danforth, Jr.; Seventh, D. L. Pieney; Eighth, J. Clark; Ninth, F. A. Willoughby; Tenth, J. C. Pepper; Eleventh, G. W. Herdermon; Twelfth, Cyrus W. Epler; Thirteenth, Dr. Warrell; Fourteenth, B. P. Busk; Fifteenth, J. Jackson; Sixteenth, W. S. Mulike; Seventeenth, L. H. Hill; Eighteenth, R. R. Loomis; Nineteenth, J. W. Crebs.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Central Committee: First District, G. S. Kimberly; Second, A. C. Storry; Third, T. Schmis; Fourth, T. S. Ticknor; Fifth, W. O. Wright; Sixth, R. Leech; Seventh, J. G. Elwood; Eighth, W. E. Cook; Ninth, W. T. Dowdall; Tenth, W. R. Hamilton; Eleventh, A. A. Glen; Twelfth, E. L. Merritt; Thirteenth, C. S. Beeson; Fourteenth, J. R. Cunningham; Fifteenth, E. Barrett; Sixteenth, W. A. J. Sparks; Seventeenth, S. D. Wilcox; Eighteenth, W. H. Green; Nineteenth, Chas. Carroll.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

The Chair read a letter from Governor Hendricks, dated at Indianapolis, June 21, and addressed to E. L. Merritt: "I have your telegram of the 19th instant, inviting me to be present and address the State Convention. In reply, I regret to say that my engagements will probably prevent me from accepting the invitation. I very sincerely regret it, for it would give me great pleasure to attend so important a Convention at his time. I hope it will be harmonious, and that its deliberations may strengthen the cause of reform and good Government." [Applause.]

Mr. Preston, of Richland, moved that Hon. Jas. Shields be invited to take a seat on the platform. Agreed to.

The Committee on Credentials reported they were all correct.

Mr. Ennis moved to appoint a committee to recommend Electors-at-Large for Congressional Districts.

J. C. Robinson thought they should now take no steps to appoint Electors, since it was expected the two Conventions would act together, and they should have no Electors till they had the joint action of both, and perhaps it would be well to postpone it until Baltimore had officially spoken, though he had no doubt it would be for Horace Greeley, who was nominated in the hearts of the American people. [Applause.] The motion was tabled.

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.

W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, was loudly called for and responded. He assured them that he was glad to be able to meet so many of his old friends with whom he had fought of old. They were not often victorious. They saw their flag in the dust; their motives were traduced, and principles denounced; but they had lived through those years, and the Supreme Court, at least, had vindicated many of their positions as to the rights of States and of individuals. But it was more gratifying to see the proud day when the better portion of the Republicans had come out. [Applause.] They had courage and manhood to come out and declare for old Democratic principles. He was proud to find that they were able to rescue the Government from military despotism. Some Democrats did not like Greeley, but they were few. Some say he fought them for thirty years. He wanted to fight them no longer. He had scourged them, now let him scourge the Republicans. Greeley was not their choice, but in supporting him they showed the highest patriotism. They were now prepared to bury the hatchet. [Applause.] He did not propose to go into old records, but to look after the present and the future. If he was for Amnesty and equal rights of the States and individuals he was for him, no matter what his record. Next November he hoped no Democrats would bolt Greeley. The few who had tried to cripple the party at the present time might do it. The country was at the verge of destruction, and Grant was at its throat and if Greeley could save her they should allow him to do it, and aid him in it. [Applause.]

J. C. Robinson was called for, but declined to speak, since the Committees were about ready to report. If there was time, when they got through, he would speak.

A delegate from Livingston offered a memorial on the subject of the National Convention to amend the Constitution. Not received.

Hon. Mr. Hanna, Attorney General of Indiana, was, on motion of Mr. Harlan, of Clark, invited to make a speech to the Convention.

DELEGATES AT-LARGE.

The Committee on Delegates reported W. F. Coolbaugh, Jesse J. Phillips, Aaron Shaw, A. M. Craig; alternates, T. L. Dickey, A. M. Harrington, C. H. McCormick, and J. L. D. Morrison.

Mr. Silverman, of Cook, said the putting on of Coolbaugh's name was a high-handed outrage. They wanted McCormick, with one exception. Coolbaugh was not a Greeley man. He moved to substitute McCormick for Coolbaugh.

The Chairman of the Committee hoped the matter would be acted on in the house.

A. C. Storey moved to refer the matter to the Cook County delegation.

C. H. Harrison said they wanted McCormick, who was out-and-out for Greeley. They could not now say whether Coolbaugh was with them. McCormick always had been. They wanted a change made.

A. W. Fuller, of the Committee, said he knew the Cook County. He was not instructed. His only desire was to so act as to bring about the success of the Electoral ticket of Greeley and Brown. When he nominated Coolbaugh, it was to get his influence, and strengthen the ticket, which no gentleman would deny.

Several delegates denied that it would.

Mr. Fuller contended that McCormick had not said he wanted to go! Was it decided to disturb the harmony of the meeting. He did not say that Coolbaugh was at first for Greeley. Now no man was firmer for him, and would more firmly do his duty. He was inclined not to give way to such clamor.

J. C. Robinson knew Coolbaugh was an honorable man of position in this State, and would not accept a trust, and then violate it, and they ought not to act hastily. If there were able men willing to come now, though they were not at first, they should not be driven away. Let them not act precipitately. Nor did the place belong to Cook County. It belonged to the Democracy of Illinois. They must not throw overboard a man who could do good. Not all came to Greeley at first, but nearly all were now there, and if any man, of any party or color, wanted to come, let him.

C. H. Harrison said they wanted to cast no slurs on Coolbaugh. He was more his friend than McCormick, yet the delegation wanted the latter. He did not doubt the former, but he knew the latter.

Mr. Penny, of Will, said Coolbaugh had a majority in Committee, and it was bad policy to oppose any Democrat since he did not at once indorse Greeley. A motion was made in the Committee to reconsider its action, but it was voted down.

Mr. Silverman knew, personally, that Coolbaugh was not for Greeley, at heart, three days ago.

Senator Voris said the delegates suited the rest of the State, but there was a fight in Cook County, and it was wrong for the Committee to put in a man Cook County did not want.

N. B. Boyden said in the First Congressional caucus both names were mentioned, but there were no instructions.

Mr. Snowhook said they wanted McCormick. There had been an emissary of Grant present, saying if Coolbaugh was nominated for Governor he would support him. He wanted good, sure Greeley men sent to Baltimore. [Applause.]

A delegate said if Cook County wanted Coolbaugh, let them send him from one of their Congressional Districts.

Pat Rafferty was for McCormick, and had been so instructed. He did not know what relation Fuller had to Coolbaugh. [Cries of "Question" choked him off.]

Peoria moved to table the motion to recommit. Agreed to.

THE DELEGATES.

The list of delegates and alternates was then read:

State-at-Large—W. F. Coolbaugh, of Cook; J. J. Phillips, of Montgomery; Aaron K. Shaw, of Richland; A. M. Craig, of Knox. Alternates—T. Lyle Dickey, of LaSalle; J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair; C. H. McCormick, of Cook; A. M. Herrington, of Kane.

First District—M. W. Fuller, St. Clair Sutherland. Alternates—Thos. Hoyne, G. W. Hotaling.

Second District—W. B. Snowhook, M. F. Tuley. Alternates—J. C. Richberg, C. H. Harrison.

Third District—Henry S. Helm, Obadiah Jackson. Alternates—Albert Michaelson, Edward Kehoe.

Fourth District—Richard Bishop, R. Hopkins. Alternates—Geo. R. Atkinson, Geo. Renwick.

Fifth District—W. H. Mitchell, A. R. McCoy. Alternates—S. R. Wilson, J. Stahl.

Sixth District—John Dickson, James E. Reckles. Alternates—E. B. Stiles, Charles Durham.

Seventh District—S. W. Bowen, S. Ott. Alternates—John Barr, J. F. Moore.

Eighth District—N. C. Ferrel, Henry C. Dent. Alternates—Amasa Garret, Joseph Taggart.

Ninth District—S. P. Shope, W. W. O'Brien. Alternates—H. Cruissman, Martin Shellabarger.

Tenth District—J. R. Neil, J. B. Patterson. Alternates—H. R. Bartleson, A. J. Bradshaw.

Eleventh District—H. C. Withers, Bernard Arntzen. Alternates—W. R. Archer, H. C. Craig.

Twelfth District—John A. McClernand, T. W. McNally. Alternates—W. L. Vandover, S. S. Killian.

Thirteenth District—A. H. Miller, S. S. Parks. Alternates—Thos. W. Mehan, W. H. North.

Fourteenth District—J. B. Smith, John Pierson. Alternates—Charles J. Tinkham, A. Jeffreys.

Fifteenth District—N. M. Garrard, H. B. Dennis. Alternates—W. A. Cochrane, A. N. Bishop.

Sixteenth District—O. D. Hailes, J. J. M. Early. Alternates—T. Bond, X. B. Murray.

Seventeenth District—Milton M. C. Clay, S. A. Buckmaster. Alternates—W. R. Morrison, J. B. Bowman.

Eighteenth District—J. H. Oberly, T. F. Bouton. Alternates—N. K. Murphy, G. W. R. Coolies.

Nineteenth District—Chas. Carrol, R. W. Townsend. Alternates—C. E. McDowell, R. A. Hanna.

Dan. Cameron moved to recommit the report, and strike out Coolbaugh and put in McCormick. He wanted the will of Cook County considered in the matter by putting in a man like McCormick, who had been a public benefactor, and not one who had said he was hostile to them.

A delegate from La Salle said Dickey, one of the alternates, was opposed to Greeley, so he wanted McCormick sent to get men who would go for Greeley, the only man who could be elected.

A delegate said Jesse J. Phillips was a … man and against Greeley. He believed in putting on McCormick instead of Phillips.

George Wendling, who was intimately acquainted with Coolbaugh, said he was in every sense an honest man. He would do as much in November as any man in Illinois. They could not afford to drive off men like him.

C. H. Harrison said Coolbaugh was with them, and it was better to make no change.

A delegate stated that two hours ago Phillips was in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Sparks, of Clinton, stated that Phillips was to-day sound; if not he should oppose him. He moved to table the subject.

Dan. Cameron made another speech on the subject, but was cried down.

The motion to table was agreed to and the report adopted.

Cyrus H. McCormick and J. C. Robinson were reported as members at large of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Vooris, of Shelby, moved that the delegates to Baltimore be instructed to vote for Greeley and Brown first, last, and all the time.

A delegate from Peoria moved to temporarily table. Agreed to.

A. C. Harney, in view of the recent action, asked leave to withdraw McCormick's name from the State Central Committee. Leave not given.

It was stated he would resign.

It was moved to adjourn to 8 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Springer feared the Convention had been put in a false position by the act... on Mr. Vooris' motion. It would be taken as an indication of opposition to Greeley.

The Chair said it was merely temporarily tabled.

Mr. Springer moved to take it up.

Mr. O'Brien did not object to the substance of the resolution, but its phraseology. It was foolish to force delegates to go for him first, last, and all the time. He had no objection to the substance.

It was taken from the table.

Mr. Springer moved, as a substitute, that the Committee on Resolutions report one instructing the delegates to support Greeley and Brown at Baltimore. Adopted, with about fifteen dissenting. Three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown.

Gus Van Buren moved that, when they adjourn, it be till half past 7 o'clock. Adopted.

SPEECH OF HON. B. W. HANNA, OF INDIANA.

Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, addressed the meeting. He was glad to see that another sign of good feeling was at hand. He had been asked, to-day, often about his old friend, D. W. Voorhees, and he was glad to say he was the last man to desert the flag after Baltimore. So, too, with Coolbaugh. This was not the time for speaking, but for coalition. It was too hot to speak. It must be hot for Grant at Long Branch to-day. As a representative of Indiana at Baltimore, he was for the white hat and open hand of Greeley rather than for Grant. If Greeley had fought him, he had fought Greeley. They had fought on the negro question, and Greeley won, and now proposed to emancipate the white men. This was a fight between military and civil government. Indiana Democrats were in favor of lifting up the Constitution to be seen by all men.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

*Resolved*, By the Democracy of Illinois in con-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### MARRIED.

ST. MARIE—CYR—June 25, 1872, by the Rev. Cote, Mr. E. St. Marie and Miss Rosanna Cyr, of Chicago. Montreal papers please copy.

### DIED.

STEEL—The funeral of the late Charles Steel will take place at 2 p. m. to-day, from his late residence, No. 56 Twenty-eighth-st., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

STOW—In this city, June 26, Charles Goodrich, son of N. L. and Sarah M. Stow, aged 8 months and 23 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 767 West Jackson-st., to Rose Hill, by funeral train, at 1 o'clock p. m., June 28.

### MEETINGS.

*Knights of Pythias.*

A full attendance of the officers and members of Lake View Lodge, No. 8, is requested at their hall this evening, for the nomination of officers.

JNO. C. PEATIE, R. C. S.

REAL ESTATE.

**To Real Estate Men.**

Expecting to return to Europe for a protracted residence, I will sell my entire Elmhurst estate, including my residence and about eight hundred lots immediately adjoining the railroad station.

A finer opportunity to secure a first-class suburban subdivision, all ready for the market, will rarely occur.

Only first-class parties need apply.

Prices moderate and terms easy to satisfactory purchaser.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Twenty-second-st. Bank.

**Want to Purchase.**

A few acres of land, cheap, to subdivide, easy of access. Apply at 187 LaSalle-st., in basement.

**NOTICE.**

See our large list of improved and unimproved property for sale, on the fourth page.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

**Cheap Lots For Sale,**

On Van Buren-st, near Western-av. Terms, $50 cash, balance $50 every three months. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

**NORWOOD PARK.**

Houses, lots, blocks, and lands, at prices and terms that cannot fail to suit. Before purchasing your home call and see my list. J. WINSHIP, 9 South Canal-st., Room 7.

DRY GOODS.

**JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.**

**Closing-Out Sale.**

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

For the next 30 days we will offer our entire stock of seasonable Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices.

LUMBER.

**LUMBER**

**MEARS, BATES & CO.**

OFFICES AND YARDS:

No. 1 East Kinzie-st.; 82 Beach-st., near west end of Polk-st. Bridge; and Corner of Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

In addition to our usual large stock, we are prepared to fill orders for

1 inch, 1 1-4 inch, and 2 inch

SEASONED FLOORING.

DIMENSION BILLS

Filled with despatch. We are restocking our Beach-st. yard. The opening of Polk-st. bridge renders it central and accessible.

TO RENT.

**TO RENT---TO JOBBERS.**

Three finely-lighted floors in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMP'Y, 96 West Randolph-st.

**TO RENT.**

Very desirable new store, 362 West Madison-st.; plate glass front, etc. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

**REMOVAL.**

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

**WOOL,**

TO THEIR NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, 141 & 143 Kinzie-st., At North End of LaSalle-st. Tunnel, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

**ORANGES and LEMONS.**

Two car-loads choice fruit just received and for sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

**GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.**

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ....... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ....... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ....... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ....... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at ....... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ....... 7 p. m.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT TO

**Furniture Buyers!**

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON

**SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,**

322 Michigan-av.,

And examine their Large and Extensive Stock of

**FURNITURE!**

Of the newest and most elegant designs, and at lower prices than any responsible house in the city.

Sampson, Gilbert & Co., 322 MICHIGAN-AV.

**Notice to Furniture Buyers.**

We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms, 443 and 445 Wabash-av. and 42 to 46 Peck-court.

H. Liebenstein & Co., 320 Michigan-av.

N. B.—Frame building now occupied by us, 25x225 feet, 2-stories high, for sale at a great bargain.

**Fashionable FURNITURE,**

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

**NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS,**

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

**OFFICE DESKS,**

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

MUSICAL.

**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.**

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

**UNFAILING REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA!**

TRY IT!

Call at 330 West Washington-st. and be convinced it is no humbug, or at DYCHE & CO.'S Drug Store, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. No cure, no pay.

FINANCIAL.

**NOTICE.**

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of L. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

**WANTED,**

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

**Loans Negotiated**

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins. Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY.

**MILLINERY.**

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

**WANTED, CUTTERS.**

A number of cutters to work on shop work. To good and reliable men a steady situation is guaranteed. LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**REGIMENTAL.**

There will be a meeting of the First Regiment Illinois National State Guard, at Sherman House Parlors, Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting, and it is very desirable that all should be present. H. B. BARCLAY, Secretary.

**Tremont Restaurant.**

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

**Office Shears and Pen Racks,**

At J. D. ROBERTSON'S, 379 WABASH-AV.

**ENVELOPES.**

M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

**NOTICE.**

The strike in N. S. BOUTON'S shop having been declared ended, all moulders are at liberty to come to Chicago. By order of Executive Committee, Lodge No. 23.

**CONVICT LABOR TO LET.**

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May [illegible].

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

# EDUCATION.

## Evanston Excited and Interested All Day Yesterday.

## Commencement Exercises at the Northwestern University.

## Reunion of the Alumni—Banquet at the Matteson House.

## Class Day Exercises at the Chicago University.

## High School Examinations—St. Ignatius College Exercises.

### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday opened clear and beautiful, and the exercises of the day at Evanston, will long be remembered by those present as the most interesting and remarkable of the many time-honored Commencements of the Northwestern University. All hotel accommodations had been exhausted the night previous, and Evanston was literally full of people. A remarkable number of lovely young ladies, in handsome attire, Alumni reunions, graduating speeches, mellifluous orchestrian music, and an unnecessary amount of sunshine, were the salient features of the occasion.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The remaining members of the Board of Trustees, consisting of a quorum, again convened at 9 o'clock in the morning. John Evans, President; James G. Hamilton, Vice President; Thomas C. Hoag, Treasurer; and Wm. H. Lunt, Secretary, the newly elected officers, were present, and occupied their respective positions. The Executive Committee at present consist of the following gentlemen: John Evans, O Lunt, J. K. Botsford, J. G. Hamilton, R. F. Queal, G. C. Cook, E. O. Haven, T. C. Hoag, and W. H. Lunt.

On motion of Dr Haven, G. W. Winslow was elected Principal of Preparatory Department.

The Chair of Mathematics was changed to that of Astronomy and Mathematics.

The Chair of Civil Engineering was changed to that of Physics and Engineering.

The Executive Committee was authorized to make provision for more ample instruction in German and French.

On motion of Dr Haven, a Committee of Three was appointed to secure a Law Professorship, salary not to exceed $1,000. Dr. Haven, L. G. Greenleaf, and W. H. Hunt were made such Committee.

Hon. John Evans, Chairman of the Committee having under consideration the question concerning the tenure of office of members of the Board, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the term of office of all the members of the Faculty of this institution shall expire at the close of the next college year, and thereafter tri-annually, at which times all the members shall be re-elected whose character and services shall be found to be such as to promote the best interests of the University.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Three shall be appointed at each annual meeting of the Board, who shall report at the succeeding annual meeting as to the efficiency and faithfulness of the Faculty and other officers of the institution.

Befitting resolutions were passed, of a memorial character, touching the recent decease of Prof. Noyes, whose valuable services have been devoted for the past eighteen years to the best interests of the University.

The Board then effected a final adjournment.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Fourteenth annual Commencement of the University was inaugurated by a grand procession, consisting of the Faculty, Alumni, and graduates of 1872. It was formed at 9:30 a. m. in the charming grove of forest trees which embellish the beautiful grounds of the College. It is to be regretted that the exercises were not held in this grove, which was vocal with the song of birds and the hum of insect life. The procession marched to the sound of music to the auditorium of the Methodist Church, where a fine audience was in waiting.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wood, and an announcement made that President Haven had just received a liberal offer of $5,000 per annum from the University at Syracuse, N. Y., if he would at once assume the Presidency of that institution. Dr. Haven immediately telegraphed to that college that no educational institution in America could induce him to leave the Northwestern University of Evanston. This announcement was received with tremendous applause.

The first oration was by H. E. Beal, of Sandwich. Subject: "The Reformer's Rest." Extremes often meet. It was but a step that an angel took to become an apostle in hell. Beside the croaker in society stands the worthy worker in the great cause of reform. The great slavery question was analyzed, and a glowing tribute was paid to the noble army of reformers who were instrumental in its overthrow.

"Out in the World," by G. E. Brogdon, followed. It was an attempt to anticipate the dangers besetting the pathway of the student on his entrance into the world of activity outside of college walls, and a warning to all from the perilous circumstances surrounding life's voyage.

Mr. J. G. Burke, of Byron, delivered a fine oration on "Man and Nature." The temple of human life is not built of brick and mortar. A symmetrical man is the crowning work of the highest civilization. We should no longer draw inspiration from the moss grown developments of the past, but from the new principles of the present. It was a fine effort.

Mr. C. H. Castle, of Galesburg, followed on the "Life of Chaucer." Civilization is not the effect of one age but of all ages and all time. Chaucer is not one epoch or one generation, but of all generations, the sire of English literature. This address gave evidence of patient investigation, and was well delivered.

L. F. Davis, of Romeo, Mich., analyzed the uses of adversity. Adversity is the common lot of humanity, and invaluable in overcoming obstacles, and in reaching crowning triumphs. He who has an unmixed desire to see the right, and persistently pursues the right, will penetrate the clouds of adversity to find the sunlight beyond.

Next came "Silence," by R. B. Edwards, of Lacon, advocating that strong, silent, and unceasing work, whose undertow is always found among those forces that move the world to noble deeds and great accomplishments, is the best method of enlightened progression.

"Compensation" succeeded, by E. Elmore, of Milwaukee. A man cannot achieve any great and divine good without absorbing the elements of his work. Compensation is the great law of the universe in every field of action. This effort was highly applauded.

Mr. E. J. Harrison followed on the subject, "For Better or for Worse." It was a sound and eloquent review of political corruption in the country. He said that the nation was awakening to the momentous question of reform in political demagogism and chicanery which have characterized the past Administration, and mentioned Horace Greeley as the great leader of political reform in the country.

It is but just to say that the gentlemen honored with diplomas at this class graduation, favor reform under such a leader as the magnanimous and honest Horace.

The next address was entitled "The Satanic School of Journalism," by M. D. Kimble, of Green Bay, Wis., which was received with raptures of applause. Mr. Kimble is an elegant and magnetic speaker. He spoke in high terms of, and betokened a grand and auspicious future for, American journalism.

H. H. Palmer, of Jacksonville, followed on "Architecture." The complete and symmetrical development of the mind in architectural beauty was as the construction of a masterpiece of architectural workmanship, the result of secretion and transmutation. This was a forcible address, delivered in a spirited and acceptable manner.

The next oration came from W. O. Peet, of West Webster, N. Y. Subject: "What is Success?" The cry has been, despise the end and attain success—a most ignoble and despicable watchword. True success is the result of right motives and worthy means in its attainment.

F. D. Raymond, of Evanston, delivered the next address, entitled "True Imperialism." Ideas are sharper than bayonets; bullets are mere piercing than cannon balls, and the cherished thoughts of the American people the greatest enemy of Imperial dynasties. This speech was the most eloquent one of the day.

J. F. Robinson, of Rock Island, critically analyzed the elements of our "Nominating Conventions," in an exceedingly brilliant and pleasing address, and won a decided compliment of applause.

The "Power of Fashion" was next considered by F. Roys, of Dickinson, N. Y. Mr. Roys said, that without the blandishments which fashion delegates to society, our social customs would become disorderly and indecent. He strongly condemned excess in its devotees. It was an able effort, characterized by strong and forcible thought.

"The Better Side of Romanism" was upheld and extolled by A. L. Smith, of Appleton, Wis. This oration was a deep and thoughtful production. Pio Nono was denounced as the Empedocles of Modern Europe, and the chaff and offal of an expiring age. Mr. Smith is a fine elocutionist and graceful speaker, and his effort was one of the best of the day.

The exercises were closed by E. B. Woodson, of Michigan City, Ind., with a meritorious oration on the "Seas and Mountains in Civilization."

Diplomas were then conferred upon the following graduates, several of whom did not participate in the graduating exercises: Ellery Herbert Beal, Thomas Stribling Berry, George Erastus Bragdon, James Gursham Burke, Curtis Harvey Castle, Lorin Cone Collins, Lewis Parmenio Davis, Robert Boal Edwards, Ettinge Elmore, Edwin John Harrison, John Milton Johnson, Mather Dean Kimball, George Lunt, Hiram Harris Palmer, Clarence Richmond Paul, Wilbor Octavus Peet, Frederick Dwight Raymond, James Franklin Robinson, Fernando Roys, A. Lawrence Smith, Herbert Mann Thiers, Edmund Booker Woodson.

ALUMNI REUNION.

Immediately subsequent to class exercises, the Alumni gathered in the College chapel, and after a cordial greeting, proceeded to the transaction of regular annual business.

James W. Haney was elected President *pro tem.*, in the absence of J. B. McGuffin, President.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. They are: Ira Henry, President; E. B. Schrader, Vice President; M. C. Bragdon, Secretary; John Ellis was chosen Orator, L. C. Knapp Poet, and James Trake Historian for the coming year.

It was unanimously resolved to erect a fitting monument to the memory of the lamented Prof Noyes, with the permission and on behalf of his accomplished wife. A Committee, consisting of James Trake and E. W. Clifford, was appointed to take further action in the matter.

It was decided that the next annual banquet should be held on the evening previous to the next annual commencement.

THE BANQUET.

They then adjourned to the Matteson House, where a sumptuous dinner was preparing for their especial comfort. At 2:30 o'clock the tables in the large dining hall were densely laden with all that could entice the daintiest palate of epicurean delicacy. No pains were spared or expense curtailed by the genial host to make this reception a grand and memorable event.

There were present representatives of classes from the graduating class of 1859 to that of 1872. The total number was 44, about 15 of whom bore that gentler euphemism—the fairer sex. Rev. James W. Haney, of the Class of 1861, officiated, and James Trake was appointed Toastmaster for the occasion. The amount of wit and repartee indulged in was not inconsistent with the buoyant feelings and evident hilarity beaming from the intelligent and happy faces of those in attendance.

The exceeding richness of the edibles and tropical profusion of flowers upon the tables were only eclipsed by the handsome features of those sweeter works of nature, of whom Evanston may proudly boast. The costumes of the ladies were remarkable for richness and exquisite taste in ornamentation.

The concluding part of this meritorious affair was spent in fantastic dreams of future prosperity and renown, as seen through the translucent ends of wine glasses, accompanied by the perfume of numberless bouquets, and mellifluous strains of music from one of the finest orchestras west of New York.

THE TOASTS.

The following toasts were given:

"The King is dead! Three for the King! The King is crowned: Long live the King! Honor to white hairs! Long may he fill the place, and may it always be filled by such thorough gentlemen as Henry S. Noyes and Daniel Bonbright." Response by Professor Bonbright.

"The West centre, or centre West, or centre without the West, or head centre! The new empire of learning, and all the College *Kings*" Response by Dr King.

"To the man whom everybody wants, and who is offered about every good thing! May Heaven give him a good digestion for invitation to other offices, that he may convert them all into Northwestern brains." Response by Governor Evans.

Then followed a College Comity: "To *Syracuse* (or) *Sir-a-Cuss*: you also are God's creatures; may you get a President, but you mustn't steal!"

(Standing and sitting, hearty cheers.)

"Our glorious *vernacular*, the wheel demanding a *Wheeler*!" Response by Professor Wheeler.

"Our College Boys of '59." Response by W. E. Clifford, Class of '59.

"Our College Boys of '72" Response by L. C. Collins, Class of '72.

"Our Alma Mater; her past is honorable, her present progressive, and her future glorious." Response by James W. Haney, of Class of '61.

"Our Girls: may they ever be found with us." Response by Fred. Raymond.

After cordial farewells, the happy company dispersed.

PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The reception given by the President, Dr. Haven, in the evening, at his residence, to the Faculty and Alumni, was a very brilliant affair in every respect, and was characterized throughout by warm social intercourse. The festivities continued till a late hour.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

The commencement exercises of the Garrett Biblical Institute take place to-day.

A meeting of the Trustees of the institution will be held at 9 o'clock.

Annual sermon by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, at 10:30 o'clock.

The graduating exercises of the class occur at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following are the graduates: John Adams, Fairfield, Ill.; Brenton H. Bradley, Des Moines, Iowa; Sanford L. Burrill, Urbana, Ill.; Nathan H. Clark, Holland, O.; Ameron F. Colburn, Evans, N. Y.; Thomas Craven, Lucknow, India; Michael Finnity, Joliet, Ill.; Daniel O. Fox, Sprout Brook, N. Y.; Amos H. Miller, Sterling, Ill.; Albert R. Norton, Alabama, N. Y.; George W. Winslow, Evanston, Ill.

The reception of graduates and Alumni, by the Faculty, will take place in the evening.

### CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday was "class day" at the Chicago University, and as such observed by the graduates of the year. The exercises commenced at 3 o'clock p. m. A platform had been erected on the shady side of the college, on which the graduating class, eighteen in number, were seated. The audience occupied seats upon the green lawn in front. A few boys occupied a pile of boards at the left of the stand in an angle of the wall and were noisy and demonstrative to a painful degree. One of them in particular, a boy without the usual number of eyes, and said to be an under-graduate, was so pronounced in his manners as to be highly offensive.

Audiences which attend commencements, and other performances to which the efforts of callow students give character, are usually indulgent. They are largely made up of the friends of the principals in the entertainments, and friends are proverbially charitable. They can laugh at their jests and evanescent wit with considerable show of sincerity. The audience of yesterday afternoon was the average assembly on class occasions. It was well satisfied with itself, and well pleased with everything attempted. The atmosphere was agreeably tempered by the shadow of the stately college, and all things conspired to make the occasion successful. It passed off with all the *eclat* common to similar grotesque annual ceremonies.

A brief introductory address was delivered by P. B. Clark. C. D. Wyman delivered the "class oration," entitled "Birthland of Esthetics." The class poem was by W. W. Hall, and was called "The Senior's Dream." It was in iambics that limped at times, but had some bright touches of humor.

The class history was entitled, "The Annals of '72," which was a misnomer, as it covered a period of four years. Its droll allusions and insinuations were often applauded. The historian was H. F. Gilbert.

The prophet of the day was C. A. Beverly, who cast the horoscope of the graduating class phrenologically. The acuteness of his decisions was justified by a casual glance at the members, who rose one by one to receive their verbal portraits.

The "hatchet oration" was delivered in a ring with a rope tensely drawn about it to keep out the vulgar herd.

The hatchet was delivered to the Junior Class, with a burlesque history of the horrible instrument of death, scarcely less in length than Grote's History of Greece, although a trifle less learned.

The reply for the Junior Class was by H. E. Clendenning, and had a touching and appropriate brevity.

In return for the hatchet a goose in a bandbox was given to the Graduating Class, that being supposed to be their symbolic bird.

The downy promenader of the vacant lots of the South Side was accepted with thanks.

G. M. Lambertson delivered the "ivy oration."

The remaining exercises were the smoking of the "calumet of peace," which ceremony was ornamented by the singing of "My Last Cigar," and the depositing of the records.

The College songs, that alternated the other exercises, were not tastefully selected, and were given without sufficient spirit to make them generally acceptable.

The afternoon seemed to be heartily enjoyed by all who were present.

LITERARY EXERCISES LAST EVENING.

The anniversary exercises of the literary societies of the Chicago University took place last evening in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, which was but moderately filled. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Galesburg, after which Rev. Dr. Burroughs stated that a change in the appointment had been necessitated, and had resulted in a smaller audience than had been expected. He then introduced the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, who proceeded to deliver an address to the members of the society. He said that the discovery of a great and noble soul in life or literature was the greatest discovery possible. The science of noble living was the highest and finest of all. It was no slight thing to gain the ear of scholars for an hour, and he had thought that he could not better spend the hour than to ask them to study with him a bright literary life. He gave a brief sketch of the career of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, who, he said, was one of the greatest expounders of the present school of education, and whose life was a grand, golden success, achieved in a manly, brave, Christian fashion. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of work, saying that the real distinction between the higher and the medium range of genius was that the former had a broader aptitude for, and a great spontaneity to, work. A foremost reason of Dr. Arnold's success, was his terrible toil. It had been said by Carlisle that his house was a temple of industrious peace. Not only a thorough workman himself he had a hearty appreciation of work in others. The speaker thought that, though labor was not a result of the fall, this constitutional withholding from it was.

Dr Arnold was afflicted with the inbred indolence common to mankind, but he overcame it, and in this was his great success. His way of work was promptness and determination to perform a task when it was before him, doing it in a real conscientious way. He submitted himself absolutely to the inexorable law of toil, but did so with a heart illumined with unfailing cheer, keeping his life melodious with sweet sounds. The speaker said that now and then it was a most Christian thing for a man to use his muscles. He closed by saying that the reason of Dr. Arnold's grand success was because the ideal which he sought to actualize in life was religious.

The address was listened to throughout with the deepest and most attentive interest, and at its close was warmly applauded.

TO-DAY.

The officers, members and friends of the University will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in front of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and form in procession in the following order, with the right resting at the door of the church: Undergraduates, Graduating Class, Law Department, President of the University, Members of the Faculties, Board of the Trustees, Alumni of the University, Alumni of Other Colleges, Invited Guests.

### CHICAGO HIGH-SCHOOL.

The closing examinations of the classes in the Chicago High-School were held yesterday, and were very interesting, being chiefly of senior classes. The topics discussed were: Physical Geography, Geometry, Latin, Physics, Civil Government, Algebra, Latin, History, Botany, German, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Astronomy, English Literature, Greek, and Political Economy.

The examinations were conducted, as on the preceding day, by the teachers, and visited by committees of citizens, most of whom entered heartily into the work. While it cannot be said that there were no students of the mere rote order in the classes, it is true that the number of such was surprisingly small, a fact which is probably due, in great part, to the character of the test to which candidates for admission to the High School are subjected. It seemed singular that the study of the mathematics should be almost confined to the female pupils, there being but two young men in the Trigonometry class; and the young ladies showed themselves able to cope with the masculine mind in the handling of intricate formulæ. Of course, in the languages they were not behind hand; and the modern languages received a full share of attention.

It is pleasant to be able to note that the discords of last year were heard no more. The teachers seemed to be harmonious; all working for one end,—the instruction of the pupil,—and there was no temptation for the Examining Committee to indulge in sarcasm at the expense of ladies unable to retort in kind.

### ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

St. Ignatius College, on Twelfth street, near Morgan, a tall handsome building, of stone, is one of the landmarks of Chicago. It is a monument to the patience and energy of the Jesuits, by whom it was erected, at the cost of great labor and expense. It has been finished and occupied as a school only three years, but has at present 150 students. It was built, and is carried on, principally for the education of the boys of Chicago, and takes no boarders, otherwise its classes would be much fuller.

The second annual exhibition occurred last evening. The elegant hall of the institution was crowded with the friends of the pupils. The programme was long and various, including dialogues, orations, and essays in English, Latin, Greek, and French, interspersed with music. The last was all by the pupils, with the exception of a few instrumental pieces by a band.

The opening piece was a prologue by James Sherwin, very well delivered.

This was followed by a debate entitled the "Boys' Rights Convention," carried cleverly on by seven boys of 10 or 12 years of age. Their names were James Corby, J. P. Sesnian, James Maguire, Edward O'Sullivan, William Donlin, Edward Sandelbach, John Driscoll.

The familiar duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" was given by six boys, the airs being nicely sung by good contralto and soprano voices.

There were then essays by James O'Connell and Cornelius B. Sullivan. The last, entitled "The Papal Zouaves," was especially commendable as to its manner; as to its matter, there might be room for a difference of opinion.

The solo and chorus, "The True Cross," was sung by the students in a manner showing careful discipline. Anthony Schager sang the solo, and was rewarded for the excellent manner in which he did his duty by a handsome bouquet.

Rudolph J. Chiniquy repeated a brief essay in French in a spirited manner, and with a propriety of accent showing careful culture.

The essay of James Marsh, entitled "Heroism," and that of George Schneider in Greek, were received with applause.

After a [illegible] with music by the band, there was a [illegible] dialogue in German by Masters Schager and [illegible], which was loudly cheered.

The remaining portion of the exercises were a poem upon Ignatius by William Develin, a Latin essay by Benjamin [illegible], an essay, eulogistic of America by Edward [illegible], and a debate called "The Question," ably conducted by Edward Kelly, Andrew Carr, Ambrose [illegible], and John Berg, all of whom were received with loud applause.

The epilogue, an elaborate composition by Robert McEvoy, closed the literary portion of the exercises.

The finale consisted of music and the distribution of premiums to the deserving.

The Board of Managers consist of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. Damen, S. J., President; Rev. S. J. Verdin, S. J., Vice President; Rev. J. Dr. Bileeb, S. J., Secretary; Rev. M. Oakley, S. J., Treasurer; Rev. J. G. Venneman, S. J., Chancellor.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The public examinations of the High School Department of Hyde Park occurs to-day. The programme is as follows: From 9 to 10 a. m., Physiology; 10 to 11, Algebra; 11 to 12, Geography; from 1 to 2 p. m., Natural Philosophy; 2 to 3 Arithmetic; 3 to 4, Latin. A literary entertainment will be given Friday, on June 28.

The young lady graduates of Dearborn Seminary, eighteen in number, will speak their respective pieces at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church this evening, and receive the diploma of honor from the Principal of the Institution, Mr Z. Glover.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Chicago High School will occur at the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The closing exercises at the District Schools will be held to-morrow forenoon.

Miss Stevens' art class will hold a reception at Dearborn Seminary to-day.

### STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

NORMAL, Ill., June 26—The examination of the Model Department of the University closed yesterday. Mr. Coy's first year is marked with success. Last evening the Philadelphian and Wrightonian Societies held a joint meeting. The essays, orations, and music were remarkably excellent.

To-day the Professors of the Normal Department are holding their closing examinations. The classes manifest their usual thoroughness and earnestness.

The Board of Education are not here in full force as yet, and they have transacted only the ordinary business of their yearly session.

The museum, now under charge of Dr. Sewell, rejoices in the recent acquisition of 400 new specimens of coleoptera.

This afternoon there will be a business meeting of the Alumni. To-night the Alumni Association hold their twelfth annual entertainment. They take their "toast" and dinner to-morrow afternoon with the graduating class. Commencement exercises will be held to-morrow morning. The class, numbering thirty-six, is the largest ever graduated.

Prominent on the programme for to-morrow are President Edwards' decennial address and the reception at the President's home in the evening.

The weather is fine, and all anticipate a happy time.

### HARVARD COLLEGE.

BOSTON, June 26—The attendance at the Harvard College Commencement to-day was unusually large owing probably to the presence of President Grant, and other distinguished persons. There was the usual procession, followed by literary exercises in the church and bestowal of degrees by President Eliot. President Grant, Governor Washburn, and James Martineau, received the degree of LL.D. It was 92 degrees in the shade. Much enthusiasm was manifested as the names of the President and Governor were called, the audience rising and cheering the President. Rockwood Hoar was chosen President of the Alumni.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26—The 104th Commencement of Brown University was held to-day. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. Benj. Bosworth Smith, of the class of 1816, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky.

### DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., June 26—The exercises at Dartmouth College, yesterday, were marred by rain. The Chandler Scientific Department anniversary exercises were very successful. The Legislature made its annual visit to the Agricultural Department.

# GOING TO MAKE THINGS HUM.

## How the "Top Regiment" Propose to Usher in the Glorious Fourth.

The "Top Regiment" met last evening at Hale Bros., store on Canal street, to make arrangements for their parade on the evening preceding July 4. The public is naturally anxious to know something about the "Top Regiment." What gave rise to the name is not known, unless it is from their intention to "make things hum" on the evening in question. Possibly it is because they require to be whipped, or it may be short for top. However that may be, they met at the place above mentioned, and told funny stories, made remarkable jokes, and recounted the adventures of a similar gathering of similar warriors eight years ago. This is their mode of doing business. When they concluded their funny stories, it was understood by all present that their uniform would be black coat and pants, white vest, Greeley hat, black necktie, a cane, and hair parted according to the taste of the owner. When they made a joke, it was believed that they would meet again on Saturday night at the same place. No sooner had a pun been hooted, than all present felt assured that there would be music of no mean order during the early part of the evening, and a collation of the most delectable quality that the funds remaining upon the persons of the patriots could supply to carry out the programme. And, by an analogous process, it was made public that none but gentlemen, in the strictest and straightest sense of the word, should be admitted to the regiment. As to its organization, it is not yet decided upon who is to bear the honorable distinction of private, or the scarcely less honorable position of commander. It is admitted, however, that the regiment will outnumber its own officers by just one, showing how intense is the military ardor of its members, the story circulated by designing persons to the contrary, being without a shadow of a ghost of foundation. What Gilmore did for the surfeits of Boston, these fervid patriots will do for those of the Western hub. Whatever remains of the kettles once rashly placed within their reach; whatever can be found of hotel gongs left carelessly round on that occasion; whatever of any noisy instrument of torture intrusted to them can be found on the glorious Fourth, can all be placed in a nutshell! Fire-crackers are dangerous; ear-splitters are harmless to the insurance companies, and in these the boys will serenely indulge.

It will be terribly thirsty work.

# A TRYING TIME.

## Four Patrolmen Hauled up Before the Talcott Tribunal.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioner Sheridan.

The business of the afternoon was to hear charges against officers. Patrick J. Orell was the first victim, who, upon the charge of intoxication, was sentenced to forfeit three days' pay.

Officer James Shanley, of the First Precinct, was the second alleged delinquent. One William Wells, described by the police as a noted bad character, accused the officer of maltreating him. The latter, it appeared, had, under orders from his Sergeant, made an attempt to purify the district in the vicinity of the corner of Clark and Taylor streets of the crowd of rowdies, thieves, pimps, and loafers, who hang round a low, festering sink of moral malaria. One of the first steps he took was the capture of the complainant, whom he arrested on the charge of vagrancy. This personage claimed that the officer addressed him in vulgar language, but, as such would have been Wells' mother tongue, little blame can attach to the officer for making himself distinctly understood. He also claimed to have some connection with General Sheridan's staff, which being a manifest untruth, the policeman formed an acquaintance between him and his (the officer's) staff. Hence the arraignment of the policeman. Those who are acquainted with the character of the neighborhood in which the arrest was made, will thank the officer for the arrest, and request him to continue his work.

The case was laid over until July 15.

Officer Dominick Barboro was charged with intoxication, and, he pleading guilty, the case was laid over.

### Converting Interest.

On the first of July the interest paid by the Government, the interest paid by individuals, and the dividends paid by corporations, will set free a large amount of money that will seek reinvestment. The late report of the House Committee, as to the financial soundness and good management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will make the 7 3-10 gold bonds of that corporation the favorite securities, and they will largely absorb the surplus. They bear 7 3-10 interest, payable semi-annually *in gold*, are free of U. S. tax, and have the following elements of security:

1. They are the standard obligation of a strong corporate company.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its right of way, rolling-stock, telegraph line, equipments, and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on the traffic or net earnings of the company. The net receipts of the Union Central Pacific Road, in its second year of business, were equal to 9 per cent on the total estimated cost of the Northern Pacific.
4. They are a first and only mortgage on all the lands granted to the Company—amounting, on the completion of the road, to about 23,000 acres per mile of track. Sold at the average price realized by other grants, these lands will procure more than three times the total issue of bonds per mile. The bonds are at all times convertible at 10 per cent premium into the Company's lands at market prices.

Holders of U. S. 5-20s, or of the less productive corporate securities, may materially increase their principal and their interest income by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s, which we recommend as a profitable and secure investment. For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, General agents.

### The Boody House, Toledo.

Visitors to "the Chicago of Ohio," Toledo, will no longer have occasion to complain about the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. A new, and in every respect first class hostelry, to be known and become famous as the Boody House, has just been completed and thrown open to the travelling public. Mr Geo. P. Merrill, of this city, who yesterday returned from Toledo, informs us that the Boody House is unsurpassed by any hotel on the continent. Its proprietors, Messrs Shears & Greff, the former for twenty years past manager of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and the latter formerly connected with the Oliver House, Toledo, are gentlemen who thoroughly understand how to "keep a hotel." The clerks are Messrs J. E. Condon and John Limbrick, the latter formerly of the Palmer House, Chicago, where he made hosts of friends.

### James D. Robertson.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. J. D. Robertson, the popular stationer, has recently received the contract for furnishing the Army Headquarters with its stationery for the ensuing year. The different Departments use large quantities of goods in this line, and of the finest grades, and we know of no one more competent to furnish them than Mr Robertson, as his stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the city.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

# THE LAW COURTS.

## Prefers a Divorce to Sending Him to Prison—A "Next Best Friend" Seeks After the Rights of Minor Children—A Mistrial in the Superior Court—Foreclosure of a Railway—Clarke' Trial Again Postponed.

### THE CIRCUIT COURT.

COMPARED WITH THE PENITENTIARY.

Mrs. Christina W. Spoo, wife of John Spoo, preferring separation from her spouse to transferring him, as her husband, to the Penitentiary, sues him for divorce. She states that on the 4th day of May, 1855, she, in this city, became his wife, living with him as such in constancy until the 20th day of June last. She charges that within a few years of the marriage her husband, the defendant, commenced to indulge himself in over-potations, so that of late years he has become by habit a drunkard, the result whereof is cruelty to his family. She represents that, extending so far back as in June 1868, he treated her cruelly, at that time throwing at her a stove wrench, which struck her in the face. This he followed up with blows of his fist. That on the 1st of September, 1869, he felled her. That on the 4th of October, 1871, he attempted to stab her, and did thrust a sharp pointed knife through her hand in his attempt to murder her; being defeated in which purpose he obtained and attempted to use an adze upon her. At last, on the 20th day of June, inst., a series of petty cruelties having intervened between these graver acts, he armed himself with a hatchet, and then attempted to burn the homestead. This homestead she had received from her father, Nicholas Waggoner. She claims in her own right considerable estate in McHenry County, some sixty-two acres, as well as the north half of block 19, Brand's Addition to Chicago, the house in which the family resides. There are two children.

MINORS' RIGHTS.

Upon the complaint of Hubert Zapp, for himself, and as the next friend of four minor Zapps, made against Frederick Kemmier and a number of other Kemmlers, as well as one John Michels, an injunction is prayed to restrain the defendants from dealing with the southeast quarter of Lot 7, Block 11, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the southeast quarter, Section 21, 39 north, Range 14 east 3, the object of the proceeding being to vest the legal title to the land in the Zapps. The complainants claim as the descendants of one Peter Zapp, their father, who died on the 3d day of March, 1861, leaving a widow, who since that time became Mrs. Kemmler. As Mrs. Zapp the present Mrs K. took out letters of administration, in which official capacity she made an inventory, which included the lots covered by a trust deed, as well as certain indebtedness, and personal property to meet it, at least in part. The widow remarried, Rudolph Kemmier becoming her husband. Thereupon a petition was presented, praying for sale of the land to pay debts. The order was granted, complainants being all minors, the indebtedness being $1,200. The new husband thereupon took conduct of the business, and made sale of the property in November, 1863, directing his wife to remain away. She doing so, he bid the property off to Michels, as it is charged, by collusion, for $1,150; the said Michels, however, not being present to bid, but his name being used only in fraud of the minors' rights, wherefore no money was paid over. The administratrix, however, made a conveyance, the grantee being still ignorant of his purchase, and only thereafter passing titles by quit claim to the step father, for the reason that he certainly had no estate in the property. The property has on it a two-story frame dwelling, the homestead, the whole being then worth $5,000, which was by Kemmler removed so that a brick building was placed on it, to the incumbrance of $4,000. Rudolph then died, leaving the mother of complainants his widow, and a series of children, bequeathing this property, as well as some other to the children, excepting a small portion to the widow as dower, under which his executor has taken possession of these children and the whole property.

An action of trespass was commenced by Mary Shelton against Samuel H. Kerfoot, Charles and Isaac Gray, and Richard H. Wallace, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

A bill for partition was filed by the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company against William M. Zearing and others. The property consists of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, 37 north, range 14 east.

An action on the case was commenced by George H. Haines against Robert W. Campion and George Safford, the damages being laid at $5,000.

Like action was instituted by his next friend in behalf of Francis Donohue, a minor, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. In this case the damages are laid at $20,000. Particulars not given.

Against John B. Mayo a similar action was commenced at the suit of John H. Race. The damages are laid $10,000, and a *capias* issued. The plaintiff charges a false and malicious arrest at the instance of defendant on a disorderly warrant.

### THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A MISTRIAL.

An action on the case of Frank P. Moss against Charles W. Perkins and E. Rogers, having once passed to judgment, came up for a second trial, whereupon the jury disagreed. The damages were laid at $4,000. The suit was commenced at the May term. This was a suit to recover for the alleged conversion of household property. The defendants claimed the right to take the property by virtue of a chattel mortgage, given to secure a present loan. It was told the jury that the burden of making out their defence was upon the defendants, as to articles of property which they sold. As to any property not covered by the mortgage, if there was any such taken, there could be a recovery; and, in this case, the rate of interest contracted for, the statute not having been specially pleaded, formed no part of the matter to be considered in the verdict. Wherefore, if the plaintiff and wife, owning the chattels, mortgaged them, and defaulted in the payment of their obligation, then the defendants had a right to possession, as well as to sell to make the debt; and this would be true of all the property, if the mortgage conditioned to include all the goods, furniture, etc., in the house in which the defendants were situated, all of the articles not being enumerated.

NEW SUIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Peter F. Rofinet against James Parish, by which demand is made for $8,000.

### THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

FORECLOSURE ON A RAILWAY.

In a case of William L. Scott against the Warsaw & Rockford Railway Company, decree passed in favor of complainant for $190,651 50, as well as for $6,000 solicitors' fees. This was a bill to foreclose first mortgage bonds of the company dated July 1, 1860, re-docketed. The case had been in Court some six years. As to the solicitors' fees no personal judgment was entered, it being the understanding that the amount is to be made by a sale of the property.

NOTICE.

Judge Blodgett, as well as Judge Drummond, will take up the unheard motions for new trials on Friday.

### THE COUNTY COURT.

WILLS PROVED.

The will of John Sack was probated and letters testamentary issued to the widow, Catharina, under bond of $10,000.

The will of Andrew J. Hayward was also proved and letters testamentary were granted to Finy Hayward, under bond of $35,000.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Of the estate of the late Seth Paine, administration was granted to Elmira Paine, his widow, under bond of $4,000.

### THE CRIMINAL COURT.

NOT TO-DAY.

Under some new arrangement the trial of ex-Alderman Clarke for bribery will not be called on this day. No other time has yet been stated for it.

# ALLEGORICAL.

## Mr. Armitage's Celebrated Painting Commemorating the Great Chicago Fire.

About three months ago mention was made in THE TRIBUNE of the allegorical painting, by Mr. Armitage, a celebrated artist of London, representing our stricken city. This painting is expressly executed by the artist, to be donated by the proprietors and staff of the *Graphic* to the City of Chicago, and will be sent over here. A special niche will be made for it in the new City Hall, where it will be hung as a graceful souvenir of the world's never-to-be-forgotten bounty toward us in distress.

The design in chalk is now finished, and on exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts, No. 1324, described as being "In memory of the Great Fire at Chicago, and of the sympathy shown to the sufferers by both America and England. Study for a large picture to be presented to the new Town Hall of Chicago, by the proprietors and the artistic and literary staff of the *Graphic*."

The *Saturday Review* speaks of it as follows: "* * * * Another study by the same artist commemorates 'The Great Fire at Chicago.' America and England, personified by beneficent maidens, bending over a figure stricken down and desolate. 'I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me.' The study of the figure, naked and prostrate on the ground, might have been made in the school of Raphaelle; but before the design is carried out on a large scale, it will be well for the artist to revise certain lines which repeat themselves weakly and monotonously."

The female figures are each accompanied by the national emblems, the American Eagle and British Lion being cleverly introduced.

# CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

### A Chemical Accident.

A peculiar accident, almost resulting in loss of life, happened yesterday to Mr. M. E. Huyck, of the firm of Huyck Brothers, druggists and chemists, on the corner of Lake and Lincoln streets. Mr. Huyck had gone to the basement for the purpose of attending to the soda fountain supply for which the store boy had made the preliminary preparations, but had neglected to close the valve of the apparatus, so that when Mr. Huyck poured in the oil of vitriol upon the carbonate of soda, an explosion took place, a large quantity of vitriol being forced upward through the inclosed valve, and fell in a shower upon the bare head and face of the luckless chemist, scorching him badly, and burning innumerable holes in his clothing. Knowing the antidote for vitriol, he called out loudly to those in the store above for ammonia, a bottle of which the boy brought down, and with the contents of which he deluged the head and face of the suffering man. The cure was ten times worse than the accident, the powerful fumes of the ammonia causing instant strangulation, which, but for the timely help of Dr. Hunt and Mr. Huyck's brother, would have produced death in a few seconds. By the free use of the hydrant hose he was restored, with little or no harm to anything but his clothing.

### Everything.

There will be a special meeting of the Council, this evening, to consider the engrossed appropriation ordinance.

—The G. H. B.'s will give a social hop Friday evening at the Michigan Avenue Orphan Asylum, the proceeds of which will be donated to the library fund of the Asylum.

—The Rev. James McLachlan has accepted the call of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, and will be inducted into his pastoral charge on Tuesday, the 9th of July, by the Presbytery of Chatham.

—F. Thatcher, Secretary of the Lakeside Base Ball Club, is anxious to receive challenges from all junior organizations in the city. His address is No. 823 Cottage Grove avenue.

—Mr. John C. Shea, Superintendent of the Lawrence, Kansas, *Democratic Standard* is in the city purchasing presses, type, etc., for his paper, which will be issued as a daily within a few weeks. Mr. Shea is an old Chicago typo.

—Coon and Rhines played a practice game of 200 points French caroms last evening, in which the former made runs of 26, and 44 and the latter runs of 24, 26, 29, 30, and 37. Rhines won the game by 191 points.

—The body of a drowned man was found in the lake, near Kenwood station, yesterday afternoon. It is supposed he met his death accidentally while bathing, as his clothes were found on the pier.

—Messrs. Bessil & Saxton, a South Side liquor firm, were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling their wares without first having paid the Government tax thereon. They were held for trial in bail of $500.

—A meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Julius White, in the chair. Present: Commissioners Ashton, Jones, Pahlman, and Stearns. No quorum being present, the Board adjourned until Monday next.

—An unknown Frenchman, who recently arrived in this country, was assaulted on Van Buren street bridge, Tuesday night, by two men, who observed a large sum of money with him. He escaped robbery and injury owing to the sudden turning of the bridge.

—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Dennis Tracey was found drowned in a pond in the stone quarry, near the corner of Chicago and Western avenues. He resided at No. 656 Hubbard street. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

—David Hamilton, the man who has been missing for some days from No. 219 West Monroe street, has written to his friends from Augusta, Mich., to which place he went with a friend. Shortly after arriving there he met with an accident, which prevented him from returning.

—About half past 8 o'clock last evening a little girl named Alice Collins, aged 5 years, was run over by a team driven by Joseph Pfeifer. The accident occurred near the child's residence, No. 27 Butler street. It is feared that she cannot recover.

—James Sullivan, of No. 118 South Desplaines street, while passing a building at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, was struck on the head by a falling brick and seriously injured. He was attended by a doctor and conveyed home.

—A horse attached to a Singer Sewing Machine Company wagon took fright on Clark street, between Polk and Taylor streets, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and ran several blocks before being stopped. The driver, John H. Maher, was badly hurt, and the horse was injured.

—Garden City Division, Sons of Temperance, have elected the following officers for the quarter commencing July 1, 1872: W. P., Tom Graves; W. A., Mrs A. J. Battis; R. S. J., Robson Weddell; F. S., H. G. Roberts; Treasurer, T. Moulding; Chaplain, Hy Pilgrim; Condr., R. Battis; Asst. Condr., Miss L. Birkwood.

—It is now stated positively that the Band of the Garde Republicaine, the best of the foreign bands at the Jubilee, will shortly visit Chicago. The time has not been determined, but it may be expected some time next week. Permission to make the tour of the West has been formally granted by cable.

—Although the Anti-Temperance League fiercely oppose the State law requiring a $3,000 bond of saloon keepers, they are careful to present their bonds in due season previous to getting out licenses on the 1st day of July. It is understood that all the leading opponents of the law intend to conform to it, and spend their money in trying to repeal it in the Legislature.

—At half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a German woman named Annie Mallier, aged 70 years, residing on Blue Island avenue, near Eleventh street, was run over by a horse and buggy driven by Michael Lorden. She was removed to her residence and attended by a doctor, who fears that her injuries may prove serious, owing to her advanced age.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the Morgue, on the body of Minnie Bourgeois, the girl who was found in the lake, as already reported; verdict, accidentally drowned. At No. 134 South Desplaines street, on the body of Susannah Mosey, who died from disease of the heart on Tuesday night. At No. 154 West Taylor street, on the body of Thomas Daly, aged 9 years, whose body was found floating in the lake; verdict, found drowned.

—A boy named Edward O'Brien, 4 years of age, was killed at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon by being caught between the wheel and box of an ice wagon belonging to the Artesian Ice Company. The body was taken to the residence of the boy's parents, No. 184 Ashland avenue, where the Coroner held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the driver of the wagon was exonerated from blame.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 76 degrees; 8 a. m., 80; 8:30 a. m., 82; 9 a. m., 84; 9:30 a. m., 85; 10 a. m., 84; 10:30 a. m., 83; 11 a. m., 84; 11:30 a. m., 85; 12 m., 86; 12:30 p. m., 86; 1 p. m., 87; 1:30 p. m., 88; 2 p. m., 86; 2:30 p. m., 87; 3 p. m., 86; 3:30 p. m., 85; 4 p. m., 84; 4:30 p. m., 85; 5 p. m., 81; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 80—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 106 degrees in the sun.

—In looking over his correspondence yesterday morning, Mayor Medill was tickled with the perusal of the following original missive: "About Fire-crackers. From a boy That is Terribly Disappointed. To the Mayor of Chicago Here, Sir—us boy's would like to know why you want to Stop us from firing Fire-crackers I should think you could let us fire a large lot. I think that if you was a boy like us you would like to fire off Fire-crackers. us boys are terribly disappointed so please put it in the papers that we can fire off Fire-crackers, we would be so happy if you would." But His Honor thinks not.

### The Towanda Stock Sale.

*From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, June 24.*

The sale of short horn and fine stock at Towanda, by W. R. Duncan and Josiah Chorn, on Saturday last, attracted a number of buyers of that kind of stock. Gentlemen from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas were present and made a number of purchases. The sale commenced with the sheep, of which there were many fine ones sold. A number of ewes and lambs were sold at from $15 to $50 each, wethers at $6.50 to $7 each. The fine buck "Prince" was purchased by J. H. Croxton, of Winchester, Ky., at $125. Mr. Croxton also bought a number of ewes and lambs. The sheep were of the kind known as Oxford Downs.

The swine were next sold. The breeds were Berkshire, Magie, and Lincolnshire. They sold at low prices, ranging from $10 to $30 per head for pigs and sows. The boar Scottish Chief was bought by Kissinger & Block, of Clarksville, Mo., for $110.

Then came the short horns of W. R. Duncan. The following is a list of sales:

COWS—Queen of the Meadows—4 years old—Kissinger & Block, Clarksville, Mo., $385.
Minister's Gem 3d—2 years—A. L. Bay, Saybrook, Ill., $850.
Miss Leslie 2d—2 years—J. M. Kenyon, Fillmore, Mo., $500.
Minnesota—4 years—J. Woods, Cass County, Nebraska, $150.
Lady Baron—2 years—J. M. Kenyon, $150.
Bright Lady—2 years—A. L. Bay, $860.
Woodland Girl—1 year—J. Boyce, $425.
Alva—5 years—J. M. Kenyon, $260.
Queen of the Meadows 2d—1 year—Kissinger & Block, $800.
Fannie Leslie—4 years—same, $310.
Olive 5th and calf—4 years—J. Woods, $230.
Frances Fairfax—3 years—N. Franklin, Lexington, $170.
Meadow Lark and calf—3 years—J. Boyce, $165.
Grace—1 year—S. C. Duncan, Missouri, $215.
Belle of Midway—2 years—same, $235.
Meadow Lark 2d—1 year—J. Woods, $100.
BULLS.—Senator, imported—4 years—J. B. Ryburn, $620.
Gloster's Echo, 2 years—E. W. Mills, Sullivan, Illinois, $710.
New Years Gift, bull calf—Kissinger & Block, $150.

The following, belonging to Josiah Chorn, were next sold:

BULLS.—Bismarck—S. Sheaff, White Rock, Ill., $250.
Frank—A. H. Sunderland, Towanda, $100.
Leopard—Kissenger & Block, $85.
Cossack—R. Scott, $150.
Pluto 2d—J. H. Haworth, Fairbury, $90.
Tiger—W. D. Moore, $80.
Tobias—J. F. Didlake, $50.
Mat Hume—L. B. Welch, $70.
Jim Jones—D. J. Bishop, $50.
Jim—L. Bender, $30.
Sam Goff—J. J. Ham, $80.
COWS.—Morella 3d—R. Scott, $200.
Evalina—J. Pierce, $100.
Lucy 4th—J. J. Ham, $160.
Almira 2d—E. W. Mills, $255.
Roan Mary—J. Pierce, $100.
Helen Mar—E. W. Mills, $190.
George Ann 6th—L. Funk, $195.
Delight—R. Scott, $190.
Nettie 2d—James Rayburn, $80; Nettie, same. Anne Goff and calf, same, $115; Cherry, same, $115; Cynthia, 4th, same, $155; Red Roan, same, $115; Bume Cow, same, $125; Alice Skinner, same, $100; Jennie Bilts, same, $110; Mollie, same, $85.
Muskland Mary—E. W. Mills, $300.
Lucy Blythe—G. W. Vandolah, $50. Cow and calf, same, $75.
Rosa—J. M. Kenyon, $125.
Martha Gay 1st—R. Scott, $85.
Betsie—J. Pierce, $70.
Mollie Skinner—L. Funk, $130.
Mary—E. W. Mills, $170.
Elva—J. Pierce, $70.
Roan Lilly—W. A. Nichols, $90.

A few others were sold at moderate prices. The total of the sales is something near $15,000. The prices for the finest show stock were not as great as is sometimes given, but the average sales may be called fair. Mr. Duncan, we believe, intends retiring from the business for the present, on account of the state of his health.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It cost $3,000 to coffin James Gordon Bennet.

—Gray hair was $35 an ounce at last quotations.

—It takes 800 tons of coal to drive a large steamer to England.

—A young lady of Margaretsville, Va., committed suicide last week because her brother was a forger.

—A Boston woman of 90 got a mercenary youth of a quarter that age to marry her the other day, on promise of an income of $5,000 a year while she lived, and a life interest in her estate after her death.

—Willard's Hotel at Washington has been leased at the rate of $15,000 the first year, $20,000 the second, $25,000 the third, and $30,000 the fourth year and thereafter.

—An English correspondent writes from Liverpool: "I have repeatedly noticed women steering canal-boats in turn with their husbands. I have seen, from the railway, girls at work in collieries, and have seen them employed in agricultural labor."

—North Carolina has a new entomological mystery, consisting of countless thousands of worms that march in single file, and seem just to be looking around, as they do no damage.

—It is estimated that the Columbus, Ga., manufactories will consume, this season, 6,000 bales of cotton, worth 20c per pound, or $100 per bale, $600,000 in raw, and more than $1,200,000 in the manufactured state.

—The ladies of North Scituate, Mass., have all the patriotism of the town in their keeping. As the citizens have made no arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves a number of the fair sex met together, formed a procession, marched through the principal streets, and visited the two cemeteries to deposit their floral offerings.

—The dispensing of liquors of all kinds seems a feminine prerogative in England. You constantly see their names over street doors as "licensed to keep and retail" strong drinks, and in railway stations and hotel bars they almost invariably preside at the tap.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* is anxious for information. It asks: Can any of our Republican contemporaries furnish us with the name of the Chairman *pro tem* of the Grant Committee of Jersey City? We mean the one selected to act while the regular Chairman is serving out his nine months' term in the Penitentiary of New Jersey.

—At Cohoes a man died some twenty years ago, leaving a widow and infant daughter. A large share of property was bequeathed to the child, but in case of her death before the age of 20 it was to go to her cousin. She grew up delicate in health, and as she approached the fatal limit the mother and cousin bargained over her chances of life. Finally the cousin sold his chances of the inheritance for $4,000, and because the girl died before she was 20 he sued the mother to recover the entire property, alleging that he was deceived as to the state of the girl's health. The courts say that won't do; he must stand by his bargain.—*Rochester Union and Advocate.*

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

SHAWANO, Wis., May 6, 1872.
Messrs Marsh & Bowles, 369 Wabash-av.
DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in sending you payment for your Radical Cure Truss. I have now worn it over a month, and it gives entire satisfaction and is the only truss that I could find (after trying nine different patents) that would hold my Rupture up, as I am a very fleshy man, weighing 230 pounds. It has been next to impossible to get a Truss that would retain the Rupture; yet the "Radical Cure" does it perfectly and has even now benefited me materially. Yours respectfully, D. H. PULSIFER.
Dr Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Deformities, etc., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 369 Wabash-av.
Female to wait upon ladies.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Choice lots on Harrison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.
Elegant marble front residences on Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.,
250 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between A. R. Berry and T. McMahon, under the firm name of BERRY & CO., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
A. R. BERRY withdrawing his interest, the business will be continued by T. McMAHON from date June 26, 1872.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage, in gold, (including wine): First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin $75.
Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York: Russia, July 3; [illegible], July [illegible]; [illegible], July 17.
From New York: Calabria, June 26; Abyssinia, July 6; Batavia, July 13.
And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carry the goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone
Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago Ill.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and good capacity for working under the chisel or hammer; one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.
No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.
About 200,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.
The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.
All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for dimension stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals
Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.
Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.
All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.
All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.
The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.
Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received for the masonry of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, northwest corner Rush and Superior-sts.
The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any bid.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. B. NEFF, Architect, Exchange building, Clark and Washington-sts.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FOURTH AT HAAS' PARK.
If you want to go to the shady and pleasant groves to spend the Fourth in the country, go to the above Park on next Thursday.
Excursion Trains will leave the corner of KINZIE and CANAL-STS every hour. Sufficient open excursion cars will be added to the trains to provide facilities for 50,000 persons to reach the Park during the day.
THREE BANDS OF MUSIC will be in attendance. FREE DANCING FLOORS. An elegant THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE is arranged to take place on the largest stage in the United States.
THE MAYPOLE DANCE, from "Fanchon, the Cricket."
A MATINEE IN THE COUNTRY.
Reserved seats and standing room for all.
A FLEET OF BOATS on the river, where everybody can take a nice sail all by himself, with his sweetheart beside him.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION, by Professor Denniston, in the balloon "Union," the largest balloon in the United States.
First appearance of Sigor Balani in America. Performance on the rope stretched between two monarchs of the forest, 100 feet above the ground, his terrific fall from the dizzy height, never attempted by any other man.
GREAT BOAT RACE against time
Ample accommodations for all. Refreshments for all, but NO INTOXICATING DRINKS allowed on the ground.
Sufficient care will be taken to have the most enjoyable Fourth of July excursion ever offered to the citizens of Chicago.
A full programme will be published in Sunday's papers.
N. B.—Refreshment Stands, for the sale of Ice-Cream, Soda Water, Lemonade, &c., can be secured at Padgett & Barker's, 172 West Madison-st., up stairs.

JULY 4TH!
ON THE WEST SIDE!
Madison, Washington, Elizabeth, and Ada-sts.
THE GREAT ROMAN EXHIBITION, JULY 4.
Romans, Greeks, and Wild Arabs.
On the great pleasure grounds, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.
Great Indian Hurdle Race.
Terrific Conflict on Wild Horses between Romans and Wild Arabs.
Great Indian Battle.
Japanese Bare-Back Riding.
The Great Comanche Chief and Daughter.
The World-Famous French Rope Performer. The Great London Troupe.
The Grandest Entry ever Witnessed.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Great Japanese Balloonist, HI-KI-CHEE, performing on a Trapese for Three Miles in the Air. Night Ascension—Enveloped in Fire.
Grand Military Scene,
Introducing soldiers of all nations in actual conflict.
Battle Field.
Beautiful scene showing the wounded and general havoc of war, Sisters of Mercy, &c., ministering to the sick.
For full programme look at the Posters of the Day. Remember the Grand Opening, July 4, on the West Side.

HAAS' PARK, JULY 4th.
Full programmes in Sunday's papers.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.
First appearance in two years of
DAN. BRYANT,
and his EXCELSIOR TROUPE from New York. Positively SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing on
Monday Evening, July 1.
and every evening during the week. GRAND MATINEE Saturday, at 2. The original, world famous
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
under the direction of the celebrated comedian, DAN BRYANT, who will appear with Mr. J. W. McAndrews, the greatest plantation character darkey living. Dave Reed, W. S. Stanley, J. A. Barnely, W. H. Brockway, C. W. DeAlberte, G. W. Rockfeller, Morrissey, and Emerson and Bryant's brilliant orchestra. First time in Chicago of Bryant's plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream; or the old Kentucky Home." Prices as usual. Reserved seats to be had at the box office.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Commencing Tuesday Evening, June 25,
EMERSON'S
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!
For FIVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES. This troupe is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most perfect minstrel organization now travelling. Grand Family Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First time of the long promised sensation picture entitled
PROGRESS,
Illustrating the greatest epoch in the world's history, viz: the burning down of Chicago and the rebuilding, representing Chicago in ruins, and a graphic and truthful portrait of Potter Palmer's hotel in 1873, painted by R. H. Halley. JOHNSON AND POWERS' COME AND KISS ME—New Songs, New Acts, New Solo. Friday evening, June 28, benefit of Ben. Cotton. Monday, July 1, the world renowned Japanese Tommy. Saturday, grand family matinee.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.
Clinton-st., near Washington.
MONDAY, JUNE 24, AND DURING THE WEEK. Return of those Universal Favorites,
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
THE ROPE SLIDE, from the top of the canvas to the ground, one of the most daring feats ever executed by a lady every afternoon and evening.
The grand Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella, by 75 Beautiful Children, every afternoon, when there are no Reserved Seats.
Remember, the performance is out in time for all Street and Railroad Cars and Omnibuses.
PRICES:—Dress Circle Chairs 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Chairs, (none reserved afternoon,) 75c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Maeder's Great Drama of Border Life,
BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

BASKET PIC NIC
At Desplaines Grove,
THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872,
On Behalf of All Saints Episcopal Church.
Cars leave C. & N. W. Depot, west end of Kinzie-st. bridge at 9 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
CHARLES McEVOY'S
HIBERNICON!
AT BURLINGTON HALL.
Change of Programme, introducing New Songs, Dances and Sketches. Beautiful Scenery and Exquisite Music. Admission, 50 cts. Matinee Saturday at reduced prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL ZERRAHN,
The principal conductor at the "World's Jubilee," will lead the National Normal Musical Institute, Chicago University, in Oratorios and Part Songs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, commencing July 10.

Steam Printing.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing at prices which will be found very low.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office 121 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.
Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place *par excellence* for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

TO JOB PRINTING HOUSES.
An Eastern Lithographing House would like to form a partnership with an established Job Printing House in this city. Address L N B, No. 8 Archer-av.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.
[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
A large and attractive stock of first-class Household Furniture and Carpets Chamber Setts, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Show-cases, Office Desks.
100 B. W. Bedsteads in the White.
40 Rolls Wool Carpet.
18 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.
75 Pkgs Assorted Glassware.
50 Spindle Bedsteads.
150 Mirrors.
100 Boxes Fancy and Family Soaps.
40 Dozen Shovels.
18 Elegant Parlor Suits.
1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
On Saturday June 29 at 9½ o'clock
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON OR ABOUT JULY 1,
We shall remove to our new store, Nos 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., where we shall have largely increased accommodations for our growing business. To meet a demand that we have heretofore been unable to supply, we shall fill the second and third stories with a large and varied assortment of Fine and Medium Furniture, which we shall retail during the week in addition to our Regular Auction sales of same goods every Saturday, thus being able to supply parties at same prices who desire to avoid the crowd or cannot be present at our auction sales. No dealers will show a better line of goods, and as they are consigned for sale our friends cannot fail to purchase from want of Low Prices.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auc'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Custom-Made New Carriages,
AT AUCTION,
This Morning, June 27, 1872,
at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. between Madison and Washington, Chicago, Ill.
We shall sell for account of manufacturers a fine lot of entirely new work, such as
ROCKAWAYS, two and three springs, trimmed in blue and brown cloth.
NEW PHAETONS, two and three springs, full leather top, trimmed in blue and brown cloth and leather.
TOP BUGGIES, various style box, trimmed with blue and brown cloth and leather.
OPEN BUGGIES, of various styles.
BASKET PHAETONS, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, CONCORD SPRING WAGONS.
Also, one WAGONETTE, a new and beautiful carriage for pony.
Also, a FRENCH BRET, used but about one year, in perfect order.
Also Buggy Harness, Linen Horse Sheets, Wagon Jacks, Iron Hitch Posts, etc., etc.
The above stock is all excellent work, warranted in every particular.
Sale peremptory.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Linens, Dress Goods, Notions, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
This Thursday Morning, June 27,
At 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on second floor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
98 lots fronting on Wellington, Diversy, Franklin, Wallace and Humboldt-avs., will be sold on Monday afternoon, July 1, 1872. Sale commencing at 2:30 o'clock at the salesrooms of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
These lots are located just west of the Northwestern Railroad, about half a mile from Maplewood depot, a short distance from Milwaukee-av. The new [illegible] railroad runs just east of these lots, increasing the facilities of getting [illegible] from the property. The grand improvements [illegible] surroundings, [illegible] at Maplewood and [illegible] value of these lots. To those seeking an investment, the property will be found among the most rapidly advancing in price, in the suburbs of the city.
The plats are now ready. Terms of the sale: ¼ cash, balance, 1 and 2 years; interest at 8 per cent.
The title is perfect, with full warranted deeds.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

14 Beautiful Residence Lots,
AND
4 Fine Business Lots,
AT AUCTION,
JULY 2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
At salesroom of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 Canal-st.
These Lots are in a GROVE OF LARGE TREES on Clybourn-av., Centre-st. and vicinity, between Racine and Sheffield avs. The Clybourn-av. horse car will take you to them in 25 minutes from Clark-st. bridge. You will have lake water, schools, churches, stores and good neighbors. No portion of Chicago has developed faster since the fire, and there is a certainty of great advance in value. This will be one of the last chances to buy good lots so near the Court House, at YOUR OWN PRICES. Terms very easy. Title perfect.
For further information apply to GEO. H. HESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Regular Saturday's Sale
New and Second-hand
Furniture, Carpets, etc.
250 cases Glassware, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, large line Table Cutlery and Plated-ware. Top and [illegible] Top Buggies, Double and single harness, a large invoice of White, 10,000 Cigars, etc., etc., at auction on SATURDAY morning, June 29, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
And Lot 98 1-2 by 128 feet, Corner Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-st.
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, at 4 O'Clock, on the Premises.
We will sell, without reserve the elegant residence of John Atkinson, situated on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Fifty-first st. An elegant three story and basement pressed brick, with stone trimmings and gothic slate roof. The building is 27 feet front by 46 feet deep, containing 12 rooms, besides bathroom, pantries, closets, and laundry. Stationary washstands, and all the modern improvements. Brick cottage house and stable, 20x30 feet, hennery, etc. This is one of the finest residences on the South Side, located near the grand Boulevard and entrance to the South Park.
ALSO, SIX RESIDENCE LOTS
Fronting on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth st. Lots 50 feet front, full depth, to be sold at same time. Title perfect. Terms to be made known at time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE
Of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Side Boards, Hall Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Wardrobes, Office, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, etc., at auction, Friday, June 28, at 9½ o'clock. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their agents. We have now established an upholstering department and are prepared to get any work up to order at lowest price, and guarantee goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers, Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-ct.

Sheriff's Sale.
ATTENTION, BUTCHERS!
I shall offer to the highest bidder, at 10 a. m. Thursday, June 27, 1872, at 337 South Desplaines-st., corner of Polk, the entire stock and fixtures of a first class market, all of which is new. Also, 50 bbls beef.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, 3d day of July, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at No. 17 [illegible]
ONE-STORY COTTAGE,
With two years' lease yet to run. Also, a lot of Household Furniture. All to be sold for cash, as the owner has to leave the city.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman. Wirt Dexter, Esq. Solomon A. Smith, Esq. Heman G. Powers, Esq. Henry W. King, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, [illegible] Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

MONETARY AND [illegible]

[illegible]

In local finances th[illegible] features. Money conti[illegible] dant.

New York Exchange [illegible] 50c per $1,000 discou[illegible] banks.

In the grain markets [illegible] signs of a revival of [illegible] and at the close of [illegible] sale of 500,000 bushels [illegible] one lot to one buyer [illegible]

In New York money [illegible] and by the disburse[illegible] dends is likely to be [illegible] abundance of funds [illegible] advance the prices of [illegible] the absence of many [illegible] tors is unfavorable to [illegible] that line.

GOLD AN[illegible]

The July interest [illegible] amounts to $26,546,213 [illegible] paid out, and the su[illegible] nished, together with [illegible] rate of interest by th[illegible] consequence of the la[illegible] in its vaults during th[illegible] an effect to depress [illegible] New York, also, the [illegible] crease of foreign exc[illegible] time bills drawn agai[illegible] from San Francisco to [illegible] fornia crop of [illegible] known, is unusuall[illegible] to the earlier [illegible] Pacific Coast, comes [illegible] months earlier than t[illegible] western States. The[illegible] are, therefore, likely [illegible] have their effect, firs[illegible] and, next, on the pri[illegible]

BANK NOTE[illegible]

The notes of the ne[illegible] al Banks recently est[illegible] are getting to be ve[illegible] the *Alta California* in[illegible] try circulation and ex[illegible] command a small [illegible] the cost of [illegible] and predicts that [illegible] will be steadily enlar[illegible] demand for notes tha[illegible] bring coin to the [illegible] them, but some colle[illegible] Californians were a[illegible] upon the establish[illegible] National Banks with [illegible] mand for their notes [illegible] true of all undoub[illegible] part of the country [illegible] are so much more con[illegible] people prefer them, [illegible] notes of some of the [illegible] West and Southwe[illegible] of the State of [illegible] Bank of Tennes[illegible] premium over gold a[illegible] In view of the presen[illegible] of security to note-ho[illegible] United States bonds [illegible] urer, it seems quite [illegible] tional Banks were [illegible] ments, they would no[illegible] and that there would [illegible] specie in circulation [illegible] for small change.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH [illegible]

Already the prospe[illegible] lantic & Pacific (Th[illegible] road begin to dwin[illegible] order to put the ente[illegible] a firm financial bas[illegible] will have to issue [illegible] road to the [illegible] 000, and San [illegible] required to bond itsel[illegible] St. Louis has alrea[illegible] $10,000,000 more on [illegible] oppressive. The St. [illegible] 35th says: "The route [illegible] 35th parallel road is [illegible] to business," and su[illegible] diminished by mak[illegible] road. There are now [illegible] going toward the Paci[illegible] finished long befor[illegible] Francisco Road would [illegible] the present vagu[illegible] the form of a [illegible] and it is pr[illegible] citizens of St. Loui[illegible] plan a good deal befo[illegible] bility to pay $700,000 [illegible] in additional city tax[illegible] a road which comme[illegible] and all for the sake [illegible] Pacific Company. If [illegible] as overbearing now a[illegible] Francisco people cla[illegible] of opposition in two [illegible] the Northern and So[illegible] will compete as stron[illegible] they terminated [illegible]

LOCAL STOCK AN[illegible]

Messrs. Lunt, Pres[illegible] follows:

United States 6s of '81 [illegible]; 5-20s of '62 [illegible]; 5-20s of '64 [illegible]; 5-20s of '65 [illegible]; 5-20s of '65, Jan. and Jul[illegible]; 5-20s of '67, Jan. and Jul[illegible]; 5-20s of '68, Jan. and Jul[illegible]; 10-40s [illegible]; United States 5s (new) [illegible]; United States Currency [illegible]; Northern Pacific gold [illegible]; Chicago City 7s [illegible]; Cook County 7s [illegible]; Illinois County and Tow[illegible]; Sterling Exchange [illegible]; Gold Exchange [illegible]

NEW YORK, June [illegible] at 113⅜@113⅝. Loans [illegible] $20,000,000. Treasury [illegible] mainly interest on [illegible] $251,000, including $100,[illegible] Governments firm [illegible] State bonds dull and [illegible] Money easy at 3@5. [illegible] Stocks dull, the onl[illegible] be in Erie and Pacif[illegible] slightly lower, but clo[illegible] Sterling, 109½.

Governments [illegible]: Coupons, '81 [illegible]; Coupons, '62 [illegible]; Coupons, '64 [illegible]; Coupons, '65 [illegible]; Coupons, '65 (new) [illegible]; Coupons, '68 [illegible]; State bonds [illegible]; Missouris [illegible]; Old Tennessees [illegible]; New Tennessees [illegible]; New Virginias [illegible]; Stocks closed: Canton [illegible]; W. U. Tel. [illegible]; Quicksilver [illegible]; Adams Express [illegible]; W. & F. (ex div) [illegible]; Am. M. U. [illegible]; United States Ex. [illegible]; Pacific Mail [illegible]; New York Central [illegible]; N. Y. C. scrip [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Erie preferred [illegible]; Harlem [illegible]; Harlem preferred [illegible]; Mich. Cen. [illegible]; Pittsburgh [illegible]; Northwestern [illegible]; N. W. preferred [illegible]; Rock Island [illegible]; New Jersey Central [illegible]

REAL [illegible]

Instruments Filed [illegible]

CITY [illegible]

Lots 8, 20, 27, 39, 46, [illegible] vision of [illegible] consideration, $2,700. Stewart av, between [illegible] ft to alley, dated [illegible] $800. Cornell st, 198 ft [illegible] with buildings, dated [illegible] 100. Bushnell st, 125 ft [illegible] dated June 19; con[illegible] Lot 10, in Block [illegible] Secs 28, 39, 14, [illegible] Lots 2 and 3, in Wi[illegible] dated June 24; [illegible] Kendall st, between [illegible] ft to alley, [illegible] Lot [illegible] in Block 1, [illegible] dated June 19; [illegible] Lot 26 in Block 1, [illegible] eration, $500. Lot 22, in Block 3, [illegible] dated Jan 10, 18[illegible] Lots 3 and 4 in Bloc[illegible] Block 4, of [illegible] Sec 31, [illegible] Undivided [illegible] in Block 11, [illegible] 1871; consideration [illegible] Lot 1 in Lot 18, [illegible] dated May 1; [illegible] Mohawk st, between [illegible] dated June [illegible] Bonfield st, bet Ave[illegible] ft to alley, [illegible] $1,050. Lot 45, in Pare and [illegible] wife's [illegible] Sec 1[illegible] sideration, $1,000. North 9 ft of Lot [illegible] School Section Additi[illegible] eration, $12,500. Stone st, bet Cana[illegible] ft to alley, dated [illegible] $1,500. South 13 52-100 ft [illegible] Lot 6 in Magie and M[illegible] Section Addition, dat[illegible] $4,800. Lots 1 and 2, in Bloc[illegible] dated May 29; consi[illegible] Lots 5 to 8, in Bloc[illegible] consideration, $6,000. Lot 22, in Block 2[illegible] 1871; consideration [illegible] Lot 22, in Block 2[illegible] eration, $3,300. Walsh st, betwee[illegible] ft, dated June 17[illegible] Clark st, between [illegible] ft, dated June [illegible] Holt st, between [illegible] ft to alley, dated [illegible] sideration, $725. 25 ft adjoining the [illegible] Southwestern av, [illegible] to alley, dated Jun[illegible] State st, s e corner [illegible] ft, dated May 18[illegible] Lots 64 and 65, in [illegible] Sec 33, 39, [illegible] $1,000. Lot 21 of Lot 2 of [illegible] Block 25 Sec 29, 39, [illegible] Almond st, betwe[illegible]

...in future from being ...s at the Peniten- AUCT...urnished, al- ...have
...ture and Carpets Chamber... Marble-top Tables, Lounges, ...sion Tables, Chairs, ...ow-cases, Office Desks.
...steads in the White. ... Carpet. ...G. Crockery, in open lots. ...ted Glassware. ...dsteads.
...ncy and Family Soaps. ...or Suits. ...Wilson Sewing Machine.
...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ABOUT JULY 1,
...remove to our new 22, 24 and 26 Ran... where we shall have ...creased accommoda... growing business, ...demand that we have been unable to sup... fill the second and ...s with a large and ...ortment of Fine and ...urniture, which we ...during the week in ...our Regular Auction ...e goods every Satur... being able to supply ...same prices who de... the crowd or cannot ...at our auction sales. ...will show a better ...eds, and as they are ...for sale our friends ...to purchase from ...w Prices.
...P. GORE & CO., Auc'rs.

...A. BUTTERS & CO. ...CIAL SALE OF ...ade New Carriages, ...AT AUCTION, ...orning, June 27, 1872, ...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...GOODS, ...-Made Clothing, ...ress Goods, Notions, etc., AT AUCTION, ...ursday Morning, June 27, ...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...ENCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. ...A. BUTTERS & CO.

...tiful Residence Lots, AND ...e Business Lots, AT AUCTION, ...2, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ...GEO. H. HESS.

...LISON & FOSTER. ...r Saturday's Sale ...ure, Carpets, etc. ...ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...PRIVATE RESIDENCE ...-2 by 128 feet, Corner ...-av. and Fifty-first-st. ...AUCTION, ...Afternoon, July 2, at 4 O'Clock, ...on the Premises.

...SIX RESIDENCE LOTS. ...ULAR FRIDAY SALE ...ELBY & WIRTS, ...riff's Sale. ...ENTION, BUTCHERS! ...UCTION SALE. ...-STORY COTTAGE.

FINANCIAL.
...TATES MORTGAGE COMPANY ...OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL ...0,000 IN GOLD! ...D BABCOCK, President. ...N HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
...County Treasurer, Cook ...Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872. ...K CO. BONDS ...per cent interest, payable ...ally, can be bought at par at ...y Treasurer's Office, East Wing ...J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.

In local finances there are no important features. Money continues reasonably abundant.

New York Exchange is in request at about 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

In the grain markets there are some symptoms of a revival of speculation in wheat, and at the close of 'Change this morning a sale of 300,000 bushels of wheat was made in one lot to one buyer at $1.26 for July.

In New York money is getting very cheap, and by the disbursement of the July dividends is likely to be made more so. The abundance of funds there has some effect to advance the prices of railway stocks, though the absence of many of the usual speculators is unfavorable to any great activity in that line.

GOLD AND WHEAT.

The July interest on the public debt amounts to $26,546,213. This is now being paid out, and the supply of coin thus furnished, together with the reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, in consequence of the large increase of specie in its vaults during the last two weeks, has an effect to depress the price of gold. In New York, also, there has been a large increase of foreign exchange recently, from time bills drawn against shipments of wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool. The California crop of wheat, it is well known, is unusually large, and, owing to the earlier harvest on the Pacific Coast, comes into the market two months earlier than the wheat of the Northwestern States. These bills and shipments are, therefore, likely to increase, and will have their effect, first on the price of gold, and, next, on the price of wheat.

BANK NOTES VS. SPECIE.

The notes of the new gold-paying National Banks recently established in California are getting to be very popular there, and the *Alta Californian* intimates that, for country circulation and country purchases, they command a small premium, equal to the cost of transporting gold, and predicts that their circulation will be steadily enlarged, as there is a better demand for notes than coin. People not only bring coin to the banks to exchange for them, but some collect them at the shops.

Californians were at first disposed to look upon the establishment of Gold Note National Banks with disfavor, but the demand for their notes only proves what was true of all undoubted bank notes in this part of the country years ago, viz: that they are so much more convenient than coin that people prefer them. For many years the notes of some of the prominent banks in the West and Southwest, such as the Bank of the State of Missouri, and the Bank of Tennessee, commanded a premium over gold all over the Southwest. In view of the present well organized system of security to note-holders in the deposit of United States bonds with the National Treasurer, it seems quite certain that if the National Banks were to resume specie payments, they would not be called on for specie, and that there would be very little more specie in circulation than at present, except for small change.

"THE THIRTY-FIFTH PARALLEL RAILROAD."

Already the prospects of the proposed Atlantic & Pacific (Thirty-fifth Parallel) Railroad begin to dwindle. It seems that, in order to put the enterprise on anything like a firm financial basis, the city of St. Louis will have to issue its bonds in aid of the road to the amount of $10,000,000, and San Francisco will be required to bond itself to a similar amount. St. Louis has already a large debt; pile $10,000,000 more on top of it, and it will be oppressive. The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 25th says: "The route to be traversed by this 35th parallel road is not at all promising as to business," and suggests that the cost be diminished by making it a narrow gauge road. There are now two railroads progressing toward the Pacific, both of which will be finished long before the St. Louis & San Francisco Road would be half built, even if the present vague proposition takes the form of a definite organization, and it is probable that the citizens of St. Louis will think over the plan a good deal before they assume the liability to pay $700,000 or $800,000 per annum in additional city taxation to aid in building a road which commerce does not demand, and all for the sake of spiting the Central Pacific Company. If the Central Pacific is as overbearing now as the St. Louis and San Francisco people claim, it will have plenty of opposition in two or three years from both the Northern and Southern Pacific, which will compete as strongly for the Asiatic trade as if they terminated at San Francisco.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 119¼ | 119¾ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 113½ | 114 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 114 | 114 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 116 | 116½ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 116¾ | 117¼ |
| 10-40s | 111 | 111½ |
| United States 5s. (new issue) | .... | .... |
| United States Currency 6s | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-30s | | 100 and int. |
| Chicago City 7s | | 100 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | | 100 and int. |
| Illinois County and Town 10s | | 95@98 |
| Selling Exchange (large drafts) | | |
| | 109¼@110¼ | 109¾@110¼ |
| Gold Exchange | | 113¾ |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gold dull and steady at 113¾@113⅞. Loans 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings, $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $3,190,000, mainly interest on the public debt. Exports, $221,000, including $100,000 in silver.

Governments firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

Money easy at 3@5.

Stocks dull, the only appearance of activity being in Erie and Pacific Mail. The market was slightly lower, but closed steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coups, '81 | 119¼ | Coups, '67 | 117⅞ |
| Coups, '62 | 114 | Coups, '68 | 117⅜ |
| Coups, '64 | 114 | 10-40s | 111⅛ |
| Coups, '65 | 114¼ | Currency 6s | 114¼ |
| Coups, '65 (new) | 116⅛ | New 5s | ... |

State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 97½ | Old Virginias | 44 |
| Old Tennessees | 76 | Old N. Carolinas | 35 |
| New Tennessees | 76 | New N. Carolinas | 21½ |
| New Virginias | 48 | | |

Stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 97 | St. Paul | 53⅞ |
| W. U. Tel | 74 | St Paul preferred | 77⅝ |
| Quicksilver | 46 | Wabash | 75⅝ |
| Adams Express | 96 | Wabash preferred | 87 |
| W. & F. (ex div) | 88⅝ | Fort Wayne | 95 |
| Am. M. U. | 73 | Terre Haute | 20 |
| United States Ex. | 78 | Terre Haute pref'd | 44 |
| Pacific Mail | 74 | Chicago & Alton | 115½ |
| New York Central | 97⅝ | C & A preferred | 118 |
| N. Y. C. scrip | | O. & M. | 46½ |
| Erie | 57⅞ | C. C. & C. | 94 |
| Erie preferred | 76 | C. B. & Q. | 130 |
| Harlem | 115½ | Lake Shore | 96⅞ |
| Harlem preferred | 130 | Indiana Central | 35½ |
| Mich. Cen | 114 | Illinois Central | 136½ |
| Pittsburgh | 91⅞ | Union Pacific | 37½ |
| Northwestern | 78 | Cent. Pacific bonds | 104½ |
| N. W. preferred | 90 | Union Pacific bonds | 89⅞ |
| Rock Island | 110⅝ | Del., Lack & West'n | 108 |
| New Jersey Central | 109⅝ | H. & Erie | 8⅞ |

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, June 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 9, 20, 27, 39, 46, and 58, in Kimball's Subdivision of w ½ n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated June 20; consideration, $2,700.

Stewart av, between Liberty and Mitchell sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated February 1; consideration, $800.

Cornell st, 198 ft e of Holt st, n f, 25 by 132 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $1,100.

Bushnell st, 125 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 75 by 125 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 16, in Block "B," of Wright's n ½, n w ¼ of w ½ Secs 28, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $725.

Lots 1 and 2, in Wing's Block 14, of w ½ Secs 5, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $4,000.

Kendall st, between Taylor and Cypress sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 15; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 25, in Block 1, in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 26, in Block 1, same, dated June 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 20, in Block 8, Brainard and Evan's Addition, dated Jan 16, 1868; consideration, $950.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 2, of Walker and Weston's Block 4, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 19; consideration, [illegible].

Undivided half of s ½ Lot 6 and 10 ft of s ½ Lot 5, in Block 11, Kinzie's Addition, dated Dec. 19, 1871; consideration, $1,848.

Lot 1 in Lot 18, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $700.

Wabash av, bet North av and Linden st, e f, [illegible], dated June 13; consideration, $1,500.

Dearborn st, bet Archer av and Hickory st, n e f, [illegible] to alley, dated June 26; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 48, in Pace and Sprague's Block 8, in Cochran's [illegible] Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

North 9 ft of Lot 11, in Assessor's Block 118, School Section Addition, dated June 1; consideration, $12,500.

[illegible] st, bet Canalport av and Eighteenth st, [illegible] to alley, dated June 13; consideration, [illegible].

South 13 82-100 ft of Lot 4, and n 7 12-100 ft of Lot 5 in Magie and Morrill's e ½ Block 27, School Section Addition, dated May 29; consideration, [illegible].

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 14, of D S Lee's Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $2,100.

Lots 5 to 8, in Block 4, same, dated April 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 23, in Block 5, same, dated December 29, 1871; consideration, $1,625.

Lot 22, in Block 5, same, dated June 21; consideration, $2,500.

Walsh st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, n f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated June 12; consideration, $1,100.

Clark st, between Lake st and Couch Place, w f, [illegible] ft, dated June 1; consideration, $8,333.

Holt st, between Division and Bradley sts, e f, [illegible] to alley, dated April 20; consideration, $725.

[illegible] ft adjoining the above, dated April 20; consideration, $725.

Southwestern av, n e of Taylor st, n w f, 48 ft to alley, dated June 26; consideration, $2,800.

State st, s e corner of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x[illegible] ft, dated May 18; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 64 and 65, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's [illegible] Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 21 of Lot 1 of Stinson's n part of Lot 6, in Block 12, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $600.

Almond st, between Taylor and Ashland sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 10; consideration, $460.

Hurlbut st, between North av and Linden st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 25; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 18 in Heiden's Lots 1 to 3, in Grarier Block 32, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $6,000.

Third st, 100 ft w of Bickerdike st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $925.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ Lot 34 and w 12½ ft Lot 33, in Block 19 of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $2,250.

East 37½ ft, Lot 33 in same Subdivision, dated March 28; consideration, [illegible].

On the street north of Wrightwood av, and 272 ft east of Racine av, n f 25x124½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 25 ft of Lot 9, in Block 25, of Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ [illegible], Section 3, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $1,000.

North 25 ft of Lot 9, in same, dated April 6; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 2, in Bassett & Busby's Lots 15, 16, and 25, of Newhall et al, n w ¼, Section 15, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 27 and 28 in Block 2 of Nichols' e ½ Lots 15 and 16, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 34, of Glover's Block 2, of Pryor's n e ¼, Section 4, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $550.

Lot 2, in Block 5, of Hitchcock's n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $600.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 5, in same subdivision, dated Aug. 16, 1871; consideration, $1,200.

Thomas av, 144 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x124½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $200.

28 lots in Peter Shimp's w ½ of s e ¼ of s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, w of railroad, dated June 10; consideration, $6,300.

Lots 9, 12, 13, 16, and 17, in Block 2 of same, dated June 25; consideration, $3,650.

Lots 13 to 20, in Block 1, of same, dated June 25; consideration, $3,600.

Lots 9 to 20, in Block 5, of same, dated June 26; consideration, $8,400.

Lots 3, 6, and 7, in Block 5, of same, dated June 25; consideration, $2,100.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,105 | 3,889 | 2,215 | 5,456 |
| Wheat, bu | 10,850 | 47,614 | 83,392 | 51,000 |
| Corn, bu | 294,750 | 222,065 | 334,432 | 346,644 |
| Oats, bu | 31,548 | 28,789 | 162,378 | 60,538 |
| Rye, bu | 2,150 | 970 | 2,333 | 373 |
| Barley, bu | .... | 125 | 300 | 800 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 4,680 | 22,330 | 305 | .... |
| Flax seed, lbs | 21,500 | .... | .... | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | .... | 21,300 | 6,217 | 3,770 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 15,280 | 27,360 | 428,302 | 60,862 |
| Beef, brls | .... | 4 | 6 | .... |
| Pork, brls | .... | 9 | 65 | 740 |
| Lard, lbs | 980 | 28,160 | 132,154 | 37,000 |
| Tallow, lbs | 1,570 | 12,430 | .... | 12,350 |
| Butter, lbs | 30,254 | 82,637 | 57,900 | 10,180 |
| Live hogs, No | 13,310 | 8,679 | 8,253 | 5,157 |
| Cattle, No | 3,045 | 2,851 | 1,332 | 1,487 |
| Sheep, No | 221 | 1,819 | .... | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 52,370 | 93,087 | 32,200 | 44,280 |
| Highwines, brls | 70 | 123 | 305 | 200 |
| Wool, lbs | 248,463 | 665,457 | 437,207 | 72,249 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,200 | 1,240 | 245 | .... |
| Lumber, m | 5,914 | 3,640 | 2,308 | 1,782 |
| Shingles, m | 5,680 | 2,796 | 1,641 | 741 |
| Lath, m | 1,402 | 75 | 197 | 184 |
| Salt, brls | 3,000 | .... | 3,498 | 1,163 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,048 bu corn, 1,825 bu oats, 422 bu rye, 423 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 90 cars wheat, 556 cars and 51,200 bu corn, 32 cars and 7,500 bu oats, 4 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total (683 cars), 326,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, some of them quite excited, but the general average of prices was lower. The shipments were larger, except in corn, but there was a general desire to sell, probably born of fine weather, which forced down prices, except in oats. In the grocery market only a moderate amount of trading was done, buyers evincing no disposition to order beyond meeting immediate wants. Values underwent no decided change, most descriptions of staple and fancy goods being held with a reasonable degree of firmness, at former rates. Dry goods were reported fairly active for the season, with prices generally firm. Butter and cheese met with only a light inquiry, and for the latter a somewhat easier feeling prevailed, the increasing receipts and the recent decline at the East operating to weaken prices. The coal market was firm at $9.00 for prepared Lehigh; at $8.50a9 00 for Erie, and at $8 00 for Lackawanna. Dried fruits were dull and weak, but not materially lower, save for dried apples, which were quoted "off" a 1-4c all around. Hay, hides, and leather were without decided change. Paints, oils, and colors ruled quiet at former quotations. At the yards the demand for lumber continues active, and for the better descriptions prices remain firm and unchanged. Common grades were not so firm as on the two days preceding. Hard wood lumber was only moderately active. The demand for metals and tinners' stock was fair, and the views of dealers were steady at unchanged figures. The stocks are large for this season of the year. Nails were less active, with sales upon the basis of $5.25 rates. The supply is increasing. Naval stores and broom corn ruled quiet, while in the markets for beans and cooperage a small amount of trading was done, and prices were easier. Old grades of potatoes were inactive. New receipts were in fair demand. Eggs sold to a small extent at a range of 11½a12c per dozen for choice packages.

Highwines were in active request, with light offerings; hence an advance of 1-2c per gallon was effected. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 86 1 2c (part seller the month). The market closed strong.

Lake freights were very active at yesterday's rates, the business transacted being greater than on any day since the fire. A total of 30 charters was reported, which will carry out 150,000 bu wheat; 370,000 bu corn, and 270,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 8 1 2c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, 13 1-2c for do to Kingston; and 14 1-2c for wheat to do. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 24c to Boston, and 22c to New York. Wheat to New York, 23; oats to do 14c.

Provisions were more active, chiefly in filling of options for pork and lard. Mess pork was easier, in view of the large receipts of hogs. Lard was 5a7 1-2c per 100 lbs higher on winter lots, owing to scant supply. Meats again firm being quoted fully 1-8c lb higher all round, the stocks being confessedly light. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12 30a12.35; do, seller July, $12.40; do seller August, $12.50a12.55; do, seller September, $12 60; do, seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.90; do, seller July, $8 70; summer lard, $8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 4 1-2c for shoulders, and 6 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1 2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-8c for short ribs; 7 3-4c for clear; 11 1-2a12 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork at $12 50; 1,500 brls do seller July at $12.40; 1,500 brls do seller August at $12.50; 500 tcs lard at $8.92 1-2; 2,000 tcs do at $8.90; 1,000 tcs do seller July at $8 70; 200 pcs green hams at 6 1-2c; 150 tcs sweet pickled do at 11 3-4c; 50 tcs summer do at 9 1-2c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6 1-4c loose.

Flour was in a little better demand, for shipments, though far from being active, and ruled rather weak. Bran was stronger, at $12.00 bid and $12 50 asked. Sales of flour were reported of 200 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do at $7 25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6 75; 100 brls do at $6.62 1-2, 50 brls do at $6.50. Total, 1,150 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 8 25@10.75 |
| Red winter extras | 7 25@ 8 25 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 6 75@ 7.75 |
| Low to medium | 5 50@ 6 25 |
| Good to fancy Minnesotas | 7 75@ 8 75 |
| Spring superfines | 4 00@ 5 25 |
| Rye flour | 4 00@ 4 25 |

Wheat was active and irregular, being very feverish. The early market was about the same as yesterday's close, but soon fell off 3c under the influence of favorable weather, which caused a pressure to sell. The market recovered later, when New York was announced firmer, the despatch showing a considerable margin of shipment between this and the seaboard. There was a moderate demand for shipment, much better than heretofore, and the chartering of several vessels to carry out wheat stimulated the speculative fraternity to take hold, making the day one of the most active known. One sale, near the close, was made of 300,000 bu for August (at $1 26), and more was wanted. Seller July opened at $1.28, declined to $1.25, and advanced to $1.28 1-2, closing at $1.28 1-4. Seller August sold at $1.22 1 4a1 25 3-4, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.14a1.16. Seller the month was little better than nominal, at $1 24 3-4a1.27 1-2. Other grades than No. 1 spring were in better demand, closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 5,200 bu do at $1.27 1-2; 1,500 bu do at $1.27; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1 27 1-4; 6,400 bu do at $1.27; 5,000 bu do at $1 26 3-4; 21,200 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 800 bu do at $1 26 1 4; 25,000 bu do at $1.26; 5,000 bu do at $1.25 3 4; 17,200 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.25 1-4; 9,000 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 2,000 bu do at $1.15; 8,000 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 119,400 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and averaged fully 1-4c lower, though the market was strong during a large part of the session. Prices weakened 1-2c early, then slowly recovered under the impetus given by the fact of arrangements made for large shipments. But the demand for shipment was not large, and cargoes arranged to be shipped out have been purchased previously. New York was quoted strong, and that aided the firmness displayed here in the latter half of the session. Seller July opened at 42 5-8c, declined to 42 1-4c, and closed at 42 5-8a42 3-4c; seller the month sold at 41 3-4a42 1-4c; fresh receipts at 42a42 1-2c; seller August at 44 1-2a44 3 4c; and seller September at 45a45 5-8c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 42 1-2c; 80,000 bu do at 42 3 8c; 104,400 bu do at 42 1-4c; 10,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 95,000 bu do at 42c; 5,000 bu do at 41 7 8c; 25,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 22,400 bu do at 42 3 4c afloat; 800 bu yellow at 41 1-2c; 28,000 bu rejected at 38c; 4,800 bu do at 37 3-4c; 800 bu do at 37 1-2c; 800 bu no grade at 30c on track. Total, 417,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and quite strong, an active demand springing up from the short interest and others, who found little chance of the market dropping further from the price established since the collapse of the corner. Shippers took hold much more freely than heretofore. Seller July opened at 29 1-2c, and closed strong at 30c; seller August sold at 28 1-2a29c; and seller the month at 28 7-8a29 3-4c, all closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 at 30 1-2c; 45,000 bu No. 2 at 29 3-4c; 32,000 bu do at 29 1-2c; 3,000 bu do at 29 3-8c; 31,000 bu do at 29 1-4c; 50,000 bu do at 29 1-8c; 175,000 bu do at 29c; 120,000 bu do at 28 7-8c; 3,600 bu rejected at 26c; 600 bu, by sample, at 32c. Total, 381,400 bu.

Rye was dull, and again lower; sales being made of 1,200 bu No. 1 or No. 2 at 58c.

Barley was quiet and steady. For No. 2 in Central, 55c was bid, and 50c in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 3 at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c. Total, 2,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was firmer, lard inactive, wheat in fair demand, and steady; corn active and firmer, but quiet. Sales on the call were: 4,500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.40; 4,500 brls do at $12 42 1-2; 4,500 brls do at $12 45; 2,500 brls do at $12.47 1-2; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls, seller August, at $12.62 1 2; 5,000 bu wheat, seller July, at $1 28 1-8; 20,000 bu do at $1.28 1-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.28 3-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.28 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.28 5-8; 5,000 bu, seller August, at $1.25 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.25 5-8; 30,000 bu do at $1.25 3-4; 15,000 bu corn, seller July, at 42 3 4c; 10,000 bu do at 42 5-8c; 5,000 bu, seller August, at 44 5 8c; 110,000 bu do at 44 1 2c; 10,000 bu, seller September, at 45 5 8c; 5,000 bu oats at 29 1-2c; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 29 7 8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork, cash or seller June | $12.30 | $12 40 |
| Mess pork, seller July | .... | 12 50 |
| Mess pork, seller August | 12.60 | .... |
| Mess pork, seller December | .... | .... |
| Lard, cash or seller the month | .... | .... |
| Lard, seller July | .... | .... |
| Wheat, cash or seller June | 1.27 | 1.30 |
| Wheat, seller July | 1.28¼ | 1.28½ |
| Wheat, seller August | 1.25½ | 1.25¾ |
| Wheat, seller the year | 1.16¼ | 1.16½ |
| Corn, cash or seller June | 42 | 42¼ |
| Corn, seller July | 42¾ | 42⅞ |
| Corn, seller August | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| Corn, seller September | 45½ | 45⅝ |
| Corn, seller the year | .... | .... |
| Oats, cash or seller June | 29¼ | 29½ |
| Oats, seller July | 29¾ | 30 |
| Oats, seller August | 28½ | 29 |

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.

BUTTER—The market was quiet at about previous rates. Local and outside buyers were operating, in a small way, at the annexed prices: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Grain bags remain exceedingly firm, while other goods in the list were rather easy. There was no change in prices, which range as follows: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahamton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in good demand, and a firm feeling pervades the market. We quote as follows: Stucco, was again active, and prices for the different articles ruled firm. We quote: Stucco, $2 75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4.50; cement, $1 75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $8 00@10 00; fire clay, $4.00@5 00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 36 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First Quality. | Double Strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 11x14 to 12x18 | $7 50 | $13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.00 | 15 00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 8 75 | 16 00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 9 25 | 16 50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 9.50 | 17.50 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 10 25 | 19 00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 11.00 | 20 00 |
| 28x36 to 28x44 | 13.50 | 21 50 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 15.00 | 24 50 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | .... | 25 00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 27 50 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 30 00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 32 00 |

BROOM CORN—The demand was small as compared with the previous days of the week, but quotations were steady: $40 00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75 00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—Met with a light inquiry, and prices ruled lower: $2 25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

BERRIES—There is an excessive supply of everything in this line, and it is hard to sell at any price, as the demand is for something new, and strawberries particularly are beginning to feel the change. Prices were extremely low all around. Sales were: Strawberries—40 cases inferior at 5c; 93 poor at 5@6c; 73 at 7c; 480 good at 8@9c; 225 at 9½c; 300 choice at 10c; 20 Triumphs at 16@18c; 20 cases from Racine at 12½@13½c. Raspberries—20 cases bu from Cincinnati at $4 00. Red Raspberries—4 cases at 25c. Gooseberries—10 bu at $1 00.

BEESWAX—Moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. Quotable at 30@35c for common to choice. Sales 200 lbs very choice at 36c.

CHERRIES—In excessive supply, and pedlers will get a considerable amount at their own prices. Sales were: 20 cases choice sour at 7½c; 15 at 10c; 16 cases black at 20c; 25 cases sweet at 12½c; 20 cases do at 15c; 150 bu early Richmonds at $3 00; 75 at $2 25; 15 at $2 50; 80 baskets at 45@50c.

CHEESE — Under liberal stocks, and in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices of this article were weak and unsettled, and in Western factory we note a slight reduction. Only a light business was doing to-day. We now quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 10@11c.

COAL—The market was quiet and firm at the following prices: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8 00; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Briar Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $9 50; Indiana, block, $6 50; Hocking Valley, $7 50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain quiet and firm at the prices given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $2 15@2 50 |
| Peaches, 3 lb | 3 25@3 75 |
| Pears, 2 lb | 3 25 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 lb | 3 25 |
| Plums, green gages, 2 lb | 4 50 |
| Plums, blue gages, 2 lb | 4 50 |
| Quinces, 2 lb | 3 00 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb | 3 10@3 25 |
| Raspberries, 2 lb | 2.50@2 60 |
| Blackberries, 2 lb | 2 75 |
| Gooseberries, 2 lb | 3.00 |
| Tomatoes, 2 lb | 1 75@1 80 |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb | 2.50@2.60 |
| Corn, Elgin | 3 25 |
| Corn, Yarmouth | 3 25 |
| Peas, 2 lb | 3 00@3 25 |
| Lima beans, 2 lb | 2 60@2 75 |
| Succotash, 2 lb | 2 75 |
| Lobster, 2 lb | 3.15 |
| Lobster, 1 lb | 2.00 |
| Oysters, 2 lb | 2.25 |
| Oysters, 1 lb | 1.25 |

COOPERAGE—There was only a fair movement in this branch of the market, and prices rather favored buyers. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1 25@1 35; lard tierces, $1 75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17 00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $13 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23 00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—The inquiry was small, and prices favored purchasers. Sales ranged at 11½@12c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—Business was satisfactorily active, and the annexed prices were pretty generally realized: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5 00@5 25; No 1 trout, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9 50; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 25@7 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No. 1 bay, $1 45@1 50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5 50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were quoted dull, and prices were generally easy. We note a slight reduction in apples, and revise our list, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3 85@3 40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 20@22½c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue active, and are firm at $2.90@3.00 per box.

FEATHERS — Rather quiet. Sales 2 sacks prime live geese at 67c; 1 sack do at 70c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in good supply, with sales at 75c@$1 00 ₱ box. Lemons sold quite freely at $7.00@8 00 ₱ box.

GROCERIES—Dealers generally report the market quiet, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet immediate wants. This is especially the case with all goods that are affected by the new tariff, though, with the single exception of sugars, there is nothing approaching activity in the demand for any article in the list. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@26c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@25½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; powdered and crushed, 13½@14½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 13½@13½c; No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; X C, 11½@12½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime brown, 10½@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra, 60@65c; New Orleans choice, 75@80c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 22@23c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Neither the local nor outside demands were very considerable, and former rates were scarcely sustained. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13 00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market no changes were noted. The supply was again inadequate. A firm feeling was evinced all around. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a moderate demand, and prices were steady at the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10@ 7c |
| Bar iron | 5 @ 5 9 10 rates |
| Heavy band | 5 6 10@ 5 9 10 rates |
| Light band | 5 @ 6 3 10 rates |
| Hoop | 6 3 10@ 6 6 10 rates |
| Oval | 5 6 10@15 9 10 rates |
| Round and square | 5 @ 5 2 10 rates |
| Half oval and half round | 4 9-10@ 5 8 10 rates |
| Russian iron, perfect | 20 |
| Russian iron, No. 1 stained | 18 |
| Sheet iron | 6½ @ 6½ rates |
| Norway nail rods | 8½ @ 9 rates |
| German plow steel | 10½ @10 rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 10½ @13½ rates |
| Spring and tire steel | 10½ @12 rates |

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ 40 |
| County harness | 35@ 37 |
| Line city, ₱ lb | 40@ 43 |
| Kip, ₱ lb | 90@ 1.00 |
| Kip veals | 40@ 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft | 26@ 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft | 25@ 27 |
| County upper, No. 1 | 23@ 26 |
| Collar, ₱ ft | 19@ 22 |
| Calf city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs | 35@ 37 |
| Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs | 32@ 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 28@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 34@ 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 32@ 34 |
| "B A" sole | 31@ 33 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | $ 1.25@ 1 45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 80@ 1.00 |
| Kip, No. 1, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65 00@85 00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80 00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.95@ 2 35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.80@ 2 20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| French kip, 60 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1 50 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good demand, and prices were fully sustained. The stocks are ample:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 21, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 40c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was again quiet, but quotations remain firm, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ₱ lb | $ 18@ 20 |
| Sisal rope, ₱ lb | 17@ 19 |
| Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb | 21@ 23 |
| Marline, ₱ lb | 20@ 23 |
| Tarred rope, ₱ lb | 17@ 19 |
| Oakum, ₱ bale | 5.00@6 37½ |
| Pitch, ₱ brl | 6 50@7 00 |
| Tar, ₱ brl | 6 50@6 12½ |

NAILS—Were rather less active, with sales upon the basis of $5 25 rates. The stocks are large: 60d, $5 25; 8d, ₱ keg, $5.50; 6d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 4d, ₱ keg, $6 00; 3d, ₱ keg, $6 75; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.00; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.50; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Linseed was a trifle easier, owing to a slight decline east, but with this exception the market ruled comparatively steady. The general market was only moderately active. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quoted quiet without change in values. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 12 00 |
| Fancy brands | 11.00@11.50 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Vieille Montagne | 14 50 |
| American | 12 50 |
| Snow White | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11 50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 4 50 |
| English Ven red | 4 00 |
| English orange mineral | 16 00 |
| English red lead | 12 50 |
| American red lead | 11 50 |
| Paris white | 4.00@4.25 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bladders | 4c |
| In bulk | 3½c |

POULTRY—There was less activity in the demand, but quotations were steady as follows: Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c.

POTATOES—Trade was dull, and prices were generally easier, old grades were almost unsalable. We now quote: 40@55c for Western, and 20@36c for mixed Western. New, $1.50@2.00 per bu to $4 00@5 00 per brl.

SALT—The demand for this article was of a fair character, and quotations were firm and unchanged. The stocks are ample: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Ruled dull, and for buckwheat prices were lower; millet, Hungarian, and timothy where steady at former figures: Millet at $2.25, and Hungarian at $2.40@2.50; timothy at $2 65@2.66 for fair to good; $2 80@2 90 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat at 75c@1.00.

TEAS—The tea trade was lifeless, and quotations are nominal. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at the decline recently noted. The following are the prices current:

CHEWING—Extra, 85@90c; choice, 75@80c; common, 60@65c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 88@90c; half bright, 68@78c; black sound, 50@58c.

VEGETABLES—Are going off quite lively at fair prices all around, though generally lower. Sales: Tomatoes—49 boxes at $1.00; 90 at $1.25. Cabbage—80 doz heads at $1 25; 36 at $1 40; 20 extra large at $1.75; 70 crates at $1.75@2.00 per crate. Cucumbers—100 doz Southern at 40c; 80 doz fresh at 60c. Green corn—100 doz at 20c. Peas—50 bu at 75@90c. String beans—20 bu at $1.00. Squash—400 lbs at 2@3c per lb. Onions—10 brls at $3 25. Beets—10 brls at $1 50. Turnips—8 brls at $2 50.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses at 7@9c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the annexed quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10 00; hickory, $11 00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Is improving in demand, and the views of holders were a shade firmer. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed, fine, in good condition | 58@61c |
| Washed, medium, in good condition | 60@63c |
| Washed, coarse | 50@55c |
| Unwashed, fine | 44@47c |
| Unwashed, medium and coarse | 44@47c |
| Tub washed, prime condition | 73@75c |
| Tub washed, poor to good condition | 60@70c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,864 | 9,874 | 668 |
| Tuesday | 3,045 | 13,310 | 221 |
| Wednesday | 3,000 | 16,000 | 800 |
| Total | 8,909 | 39,157 | 1,689 |
| Same time last week | 9,271 | 33,644 | 1,429 |
| Week before last | 10,380 | 35,039 | 1,797 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,243 | 6,484 | .... |
| Tuesday | 1,332 | 8,253 | .... |
| Wednesday | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 2,575 | 14,737 | .... |

CATTLE—If it were possible for the market to be in a more thoroughly unsatisfactory condition than during yesterday and Monday, the climax was reached to-day. At no time within the past year has our cattle trade been so lacking in vitality, and rarely have the operations of speculators been so uniformly attended with severe losses. Both Eastern and Western shippers have steadily lost money for a fortnight past, and not a few of them have been seriously crippled. The attendance to-day was noticeably small, and the few buyers who did enter an appearance evinced no interest in the traffic and could not be induced to invest to any considerable extent, although the prices at which the stock was offered, it would seem, were low enough to justify them in taking hold. A single car load of fat smooth steers averaging 1,413 lbs, found a purchaser, but with this exception no sales were reported above $6.00, and very few above $5 50, most of the day's business being transacted at the low range of $3.00@5.25. Inferior descriptions, such as poor cows, scrawny heifers, and bulls, sold as low as $2 50@2.75, while very fair cows and good Texas cattle sold at $3 00@3.50. There was some inquiry for calves, at $3.00@4 00 for common coarse heavy, and at $5 00@5.75 for good to choice light. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward | $6 30 @6.60 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs | 5.90 @6.20 |
| Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs | 5 50 @5.75 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 5 00 @5.25 |
| Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3 25 @4.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3 50 @4.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 2.50 @2 75 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Texas | 978 | $4 00 |
| 10 | cows | 943 | 3.50 |
| 90 | Texas cattle | 959 | 2.70 |
| 14 | calves | 155 | 4.75 |
| 56 | Texas cattle | 914 | 3 50 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,241 | 5.20 |
| 28 | cows | 993 | 3.50 |
| 12 | fair fleshy steers | 1,102 | 5.25 |
| 21 | stockers | 794 | 3 75 |
| 11 | cows | 888 | 3.00 |
| 32 | choice steers | 1,308 | 5 87½ |
| 15 | extra steers | 1,413 | 6 87½ |
| 14 | extra steers | 1,156 | 5.00 |
| 34 | medium steers | 1,172 | 5.00 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,241 | 5.00 |
| 15 | calves | 276 | 5.50 |
| 16 | stockers | 1,042 | 4.60 |
| 56 | stockers | 1,014 | 4 20 |
| 16 | stockers | 1,213 | 5.25 |
| 47 | fair fleshy steers | 1,231 | 5 12½ |
| 16 | fair fleshy steers | 1,138 | 5.25 |
| 17 | fair fleshy steers | 1,221 | 5 20 |
| 33 | fair fleshy steers | 1,190 | 5 12½ |
| 16 | stock steers | 1,022 | 4.50 |
| 16 | Texas cattle | 1,000 | 4.25 |
| 16 | cows | 1,006 | 3 50 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,301 | 5 65 |

HOGS—During the opening hours of the day there was a fair amount of trading at prices fully up to those current yesterday, but before noon, it becoming apparent that the receipts would exceed 15,000 head, buyers grew more cautious, and the market weakened sensibly. In view of the large supply, and the extreme heat, which greatly increased the risks of buyers, concessions of 10c were demanded. Holders while generally unwilling to give way to this extent cheerfully "took off" 5c, and at the decline trade revived a little, though at no time during the day did it exhibit more than a fair degree of activity, sales dragging more or less throughout, at $3 70@3 80 for common, at $3 85@3 90 for medium to fair, and at $3 95@4.05 for good to choice even lots. The market closed weak with a large number unsold.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 274 | $4 00 | 12 | 298 | $3 40 | 55 | 245 | $3.90 |
| 89 | 250 | 3 85 | 56 | 271 | 3 90 | 60 | 249 | 3 90 |
| 61 | 189 | 4.00 | 62 | 186 | 4 00 | 39 | 209 | 4 00 |
| 68 | 188 | 4 95 | 53 | 236 | 4 00 | 113 | 198 | 4.05 |
| 342 | 232 | 3.90 | 55 | 213 | 3.90 | 176 | 239 | 4 40 |
| 26 | 240 | 3.90 | 49 | 233 | 3.90 | 65 | 257 | 3 85 |
| 50 | 236 | 3 90 | 48 | 217 | 3 90 | 48 | 244 | 3.90 |
| 62 | 226 | 3 95 | 63 | 255 | 3.90 | 48 | 226 | 3 90 |
| 53 | 207 | 4.00 | 48 | 173 | 3 90 | 57 | 232 | 3.95 |
| 234 | 194 | 4.00 | 45 | 212 | 3 90 | 69 | 201 | 3 90 |
| 93 | 230 | 3 85 | 56 | 187 | 3 88 | 58 | 171 | 3 85 |
| 25 | 287 | 3 80 | 61 | 229 | 3.90 | 60 | 228 | 3.90 |
| 64 | 179 | 4.00 | 66 | 217 | 3.90 | 60 | 263 | 4.00 |
| 52 | 200 | 4 00 | 56 | 207 | 3 85 | 37 | 230 | 3.90 |
| 179 | 230 | 3.95 | 52 | 224 | 3 85 | 27 | 211 | 4.00 |
| 40 | 253 | 3 90 | 55 | 236 | 4 00 | 45 | 207 | 4 00 |
| 64 | 235 | 3.90 | 68 | 218 | 3 90 | 46 | 240 | 3.90 |
| 48 | 193 | 4.10 | 144 | 192 | 3.95 | 52 | 253 | 3 80 |
| 54 | 206 | 3.85 | 67 | 280 | 3.85 | 28 | 261 | 3 85 |
| 171 | 190 | 4 10 | 60 | 282 | 3 90 | 56 | 215 | 4 00 |
| 56 | 210 | 4 00 | 60 | 304 | 3 86 | 258 | 232 | 3.90 |
| 48 | 187 | 4.10 | 48 | 260 | 4.00 | 52 | 216 | 3.95 |
| 152 | 198 | 4 05 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The sheep market presented no new features. The demand was small as was also, the supply, and values underwent no important change, ranging from $2 00@3.50 for common, to $5 00 for choice.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

CARGOES—The inquiry for lumber, to-day, was a small one, but holders were enabled to obtain Tuesday's ruling quotations. A sawed shingles and lath were in active request, and firm. At the close of business hours several cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates now current from the ports named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Manistee, ₱ m | $3.00 |
| Ludington, ₱ m | 2.75 |
| Pentwater, ₱ m | 2 50 |
| Muskegon, ₱ m | 2 50 |
| White Lake, ₱ m | 2 50 |
| Grand River, ₱ m | 2 00 |

WEST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord | 3.00 |
| Railroad ties | 10 |
| Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m | 2 25 |
| Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord | 2.50 |
| Ahnepee—railroad ties | .09 @ .10 |
| Ahnepee—cedar posts | .03½@ .04½ |
| Ahnepee—shingles | .25 |
| Menominee | 3 00 |
| Oconto | 3 75 @4 00 |

At the close prices ranged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill-run lumber | $18 00@20.00 |
| Good to choice strips and boards | 15.00@18.00 |
| Common strips and boards | 12.00@14 00 |
| Common mixed lumber | 12 00@12.50 |
| Joist and scantling | 11.75@12 00 |
| Shingles | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Lath | 3.00 |
| Pickets | 10.00@12 00 |

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Potomac, from Oconto, 130 m ft strips and boards at $15.25; 105 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 125 m ft short joist, at $11.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Lizzie Throop, from Ludington, 20 m ft strips and boards at $13 25, 50 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75; 111 m lath at $3 00. Sold by R K Bickford & Co.

Cargo prop Oconto, to arrive from Depere, 500 m A shingles at $2.70. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Sea Bird, from White Lake, 140 m inferior mixed at $11.75; 20 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 125 m ft mixed lumber at $18.00 for 3-inch, 20 ft and over, $12.75 for inch, and $11.50 for mixed. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry continues large, and quotations are well sustained.

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $50 00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50 00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 38.00@40 00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 20 00@23 00 |
| Common siding | 18.00@20 00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 35 00@37.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00@30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 36.00@38.00 |
| A stock boards | 33 00@35 00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@27 00 |
| Common boards | 14 00@16.00 |
| Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under | 14.00@16.00 |
| Fencing | 14 00@15.00 |
| Dry do | 16 00@18.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 16.00@25.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 14 00@16 00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 12.00@16 00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 15.00@30 00 |
| Lath | 3.50 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1 75@ 2.00 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.25@ 3.50 |

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $30 00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 20.00@35.00 |
| Whitewood (dry) | 20.00@35.00 |
| Black walnut (clear) | 50.00@75.00 |
| Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots) | 27.00 |
| Whitewood, common | 17.00 |
| Hickory | 25.00@50.00 |
| Cherry | 30.00@50.00 |

ON TRACK.

The receipts were better, and sales were quick at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| A or star shingles | $3.00@3 25 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s; winter, 12s 7d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 9d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, June 27—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; bonds of '62, 90¾; '65, 92; '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, June 26—Rentes, 54f 51c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—Evening—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 13,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d@27s.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 26—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,839, making the total supply for the week 7,735, against 7,174 last week. Prices fell off ¼@½c from the closing rates of last week. The yards are full to overflowing of cattle of inferior grade from those of last week. Sales, though large, were not proportionate to the amount of stock in the yards. Buyers in attendance are fewer than usual. Small cattle especially broke down in prices. No inquiry for Texans, of which a large amount is accumulating. About 2,800 disposed of. Sales 178 Illinois steers, av 952 to 1,407 lbs, at $5.62½@6.40; 456 Indiana steers, av 1,040 to 1,487 lbs, at $4 80@6.75; 155 Kentucky steers, av 1,336 to 1,500 lbs, $6.00@7 00; 71 Missouri steers, av 1,183 to 1,183 lbs, $5.50@6 15; 98 Missouri stockers, av 581 to 1,046 lbs, $3 75@4.90; 32 Ohio steers, av 1,323 lbs, $6.25; 18 Indiana stockers, av 1,041 lbs, $4.80; 17 Indiana cows, av 1,189 lbs, $5 00.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400: making supply thus far 4,800. Market depressed. No sales at quotable price. Buyers and sellers apart ½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 300; making supply for week so far 7,000. Market completely bare of stock. Demand good; would realize $4.50@4.62½c.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 26—Printing cloths firmer, the price of 6½c for 64x64 extras being now refused for contracts from July into October. This is the only perceptible change in our market to-day, other domestics retaining their values without much business doing. No improvement is looked for until the Monday after the Fourth at least. Imported ribbons were much better looked after at auction to-day, and although prices were not much improved there was an unusual amount of repeats at prices going. Sash widths in Stuart plaids and fancy block patterns were the most looked after, along with whites, blacks, blues and feutre. At the special sale of fancy furs and lining silks, the following figures were realized: Solferino and blue foulard, 45c; white extra fine, 62½c; gray lustine, 52c; Solferino satin, 66c; blue do, 76c; gray satin, 92½c; Solferino and blue mull tassels, 80c; black and brown, 72½c; extra size, $1 10; brown and black do, $1 06; white fine, $1.80; black angoras, $1 05. The following were bids for coney skins: 360 at 7½c; 360 at 8½c; 300 at 10½c; 360 at 11½c; 360 at 14½c; 300 at 16c; 300 at 20c; blue coney, 400 at 11c; 360 at 17½c; 14 doz Belgian blue coney, $3 50 per doz; 8 doz silver coney at 27c per skin; 8 doz do at $5.62½ per doz.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.—COTTON — More active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 85@6.15; common to good extra, $6.45@7.00; good to choice, $7 05@7.90; white wheat, Western extra, $7.95@9.40; extra Ohio, $6.70@9.20; St. Louis, $8.10@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.59; afloat, $1.61@1.62; winter red Western, $1 70@1.75; amber Western, $1.76@1.80; white, $1 80@1.87. Rye dull; Western, 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; receipts, 145,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63@64c; sail do, 65@66c; white Western, 79c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 23,000 bu; Western, 46c; Ohio, 47@48c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western, 18@19c.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Dull; pulled, 65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Rice firm at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@12½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—53½@54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.25@13.30; prime mess, $12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats steady; hams, 9½@12c; shoulders, 5¾@5½c; middles steady; long clear, 7¼c; extra heavy short ribs, 8½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Heavy; new, 10@12½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat lower; sales 17,800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.6[illegible]; 7,000 do at [illegible]. Corn dull; sales 49,000 bu mixed Western at 51@52c. Oats, rye, and barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—12c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 7½c for oats.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7 50@9 00; State and Western red, $9 00@9 75. Wheat, nothing doing, downward tendency; red, $1.75@1.80; amber, $1.80@1.88; white, $1.85@1.95. Rye 86c. Corn, mixed Western, 64c. Oats, large offerings, demand light; white, 45@46c; mixed, 46c.

PROVISIONS—Good demand at full prices. Pork, $14.00.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 91@92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 26—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull; new choice white, $1 85@1 95; fair to prime, $1.75@1 80. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 45@46c; white, 47@49c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork firmer at $13 75. Bulk shoulders at 5c; sides, 6½c; clear ribs, 7c—held ⅛@½c higher. Bacon—shoulders, 5¾@6c. Sugar-cured hams firmer at 13@14c. Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90@91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour 25c lower. Wheat dull, 3c lower; No. 1 red winter $1.60, without buyers. Corn, dull, 50c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—TOBACCO—Strong competition spirited on all grades.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive; best grades, lower; medium and low grades unchanged; extra family, $6.75. Wheat—nothing doing in new, $1.75@1.85; holders still asking $1 80.

PROVISIONS—Firm; fair order demand; Pork, $12.00. Bacon; shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs 7½c; clear; 7½ packed. Bulk shoulders 4½c; clear ribs, 6½c clear; 6½c loose; sugar-cured, hams, 12½@13½c; plain hams, 11½c. Lard 9@10c; sales 1,300 tierces for New York market; order lots filled ½c higher.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 26—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 63; amber Michigan, $1.63; No. 1 red, $1 66. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 36½c; Michigan, 35c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½c for corn, 8½c for wheat; Kingston, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, and 2@4c lower; extra, $1 66; No. 1, $1.57@1.58; amber, $1.52@1.54. Corn steady at 48@48½c. Oats dull and lower at 33c. Receipts and shipments very light.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 26.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, superfine, $5.00@6.00; choice family, $8 50@9 50. Wheat, red, $1 55; white, $1 65. Corn, 72½c. Oats, 55c, sacked and delivered. Barley, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Active; mess pork, $13 50. Lard, prime steam, 9½c; kettle 10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled with downward tendency; business very small. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1 50; do No. 2 red winter, $1.60. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 40@41c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 30c; only 28c offered at the close. Rye and barley, no market.

WHISKEY—Scarce; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; not saleable at over $11 75. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon firm; only small order trade. Lard dull at 8c.

HOGS—Firmer at $3 60.

CATTLE—Easier at 5½@6½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet; held firmly; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1.30. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 42½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 29c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 59c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 26—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family winter, $7 00@7 25. Wheat dull and slower; best samples red, $1 48@1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 47c. Rye steady at 80@83c. Oats quiet at 36@39c. Barley dull and nominal.

LINSEED OIL—Firm, at 95c.

LARD OIL—Quiet, at 70@72c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping, at 12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and regular, at $12 00@12 25. Lard firm; kettle, 9c; steam, 8½c; summer, 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c; offerings light. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 87c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 25.

Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 boxes fish and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 100 bbls flour and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 boxes fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 m shingles, 30 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Hilton, White Lake, 3,500 railroad ties.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 3 bdls wool and sundries.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Oconto, 152 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr E M. Davison, Buffalo, 630 tons coal.
Prop M Groh, Manistee, 65 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 104 m lumber, 123 m lath.
Schr C Harrison, Ludington, 107 m lumber.
Schr Chas. Wall, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Farmersport, 75 cords wood.
Schr Little Belle, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 25 brls flour, 30 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 532 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Duluth, 331 tons iron ore, 170 hides, 46 m lath.
Schr Lewis Day, Menominee, 350 m lumber, 20 m lath, 16 tea hams, and sundries.
Schr Abigail, Wooley's Pier, light.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Gable, Erie, 650 tons coal.
Schr Trueman Moss, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 60 m lumber, 3 m posts.
Schr R. H. Becker, Ahnepee, 2,500 railroad ties, 3 m posts.
Schr G. Knapp, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
Barge C H. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Stm Barge Monitor, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 185 m lumber.

CLEARED ... June 26.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, 40,064 bu oats.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, sundries.
Prop B F. Wade, Port Huron, 22,967 bu corn, 106 brls flour, 60 do beef, 10 do pork, 40 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's, 5 brls pork, 5 do beef, 20 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 39,000 bu oats, 25 tubs butter, 3 bgs seed.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 10 brls salt, 200 g bbls, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Buffalo, 26 500 bu wheat.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 49 000 bu oats.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Bay City, 5,200 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 50 brls pork.
Schr Montcalm, Buffalo, 21,350 bu corn.
Schr Miami, Kingston, 17,021 bu wheat.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 25,619 bu wheat.
Brig R. E. Corwin, Buffalo, 70,000 bu oats.
Schr Ethan Allen, Buffalo, 15,979 bu corn.
Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 21,050 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, 20,500 bu wheat.
Schr Sasco, Buffalo, 18,840 bu corn.

### Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 26.—We notice the following charts: To Boston—Prop City of Toledo, corn through rate. To Kingston—Miami, wheat at 14½c. To Buffalo—Albrecht, W. B. Allen, C. J. Magill, Nelson, Autanta, Amaranth, Otter, Wm. Jones, all corn at 8c; prop Empire State and bark Zack Chandler, oats at 6c; Anglo Saxon, Lucy J. Clark, Milwaukee Bell, John F. March and Columbia, corn at 8c; Montauk, Butcher Boy, and L. Meeker, wheat at 8½c; prop Nebraska and bark James Couch, oats at 6c; Minnie Williams, A. Mosher, Sasco, all corn at 8c; Caristine Nilsson, wheat at 8½c. To Portland—Prop Montgomery, wheat and corn through rate. To Thorold—Schr Yankee Blade, wheat at 12c.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Rates unchanged. Captain Thos. Collins reports the following charters: Schr Elenor, salt to Detroit, at 63c per ton f. o. b.; schr American Champion, sand at 75c per to Detroit, free; schr Mary Hatty, railroad iron to Amherstburg, at $1 00 per gross ton f. o. b. and stowed; schr Bahama to arrive, railroad iron to Chicago, at $1 00 per ton f. o. b.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Grain freights are dull but steady, at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, 14c to Oswego, and 16c to Kingston. The only charter reported is that of the schooner L. M. Mason, wheat to Buffalo, at 8c.

DETROIT, June 24.—Vessels are scarce, while freights are accumulating. Brokers report that the demand for vessels is active, and orders are accumulating in their books which cannot be answered for the want of vessels. Rates are strong and favor carriers.

### Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 24:

DOWN—Schr Great Western, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; steam barge Westford, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark Canada, Saginaw to Kingston, lumber; bark Cambria, Saugeen to Clayton, timber; schr St. Andrews, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr A. Ford, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; schr Cortez, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Madeira, Chicago to Kingston, coal; schr Seud, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schr Havana, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Dundee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; United States steamer Ada, Detroit to Ogdensburgh; prop Argyle, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; bark Fanny Campbell, Toledo to Kingston, lumber; schr Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; prop Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr Summit, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat.

UP.—Prop Main, City of Chatham, Mary Ward; schrs George H. Oades, Antelope, Orion, A. Craig, Mary Grover, Valentine, Southampton; schr J. Hill, Ontario to Erie, iron ore; schr Monticello, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Centurian, Coubourg, to Cleveland, iron ore; prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh to Chicago, general cargo; bark Monitor, Port Colborne to Marquette.

AT ELEVATOR.—Bark Monitor, schr F. B. Gardner.

WIND—North.

### Disasters.

STEAM BARGE ASHORE.—The steam barge J. D. Crow, which left Windsor Saturday evening on a wrecking expedition, got ashore at Grosse Isle, where she lies well out. She is reported on rock bottom, and well to one side of the channel.

BROKE DOWN.—The tug Bob Anderson, while on the St. Clair River, Sunday morning, broke both her cylinder-heads, on account of a strap giving away. She will soon be in running order again.

THE DEATH'S DOOR COLLISION.—The vessel which collided with the schooner Imperial, was probably the bark J. S. Austin. The accident was caused by a confusion of fog signals. The Imperial is loaded with lumber for Chicago, and in addition to losing her jib boom and bow sprit had a portion of her cut water and stem carried away. The Austin had one of her wire shrouds parted, a chain plate broken, two planks of her quick work crushed, and a small hole stove in her cabin. The damage on the bark was chiefly repaired by the crew.

RUN INTO AND DAMAGED.—On Sunday the schooner Algerine, laden with iron ore, lying at the pier, was run into by the steam barge Robert Hollon, and the star-board quarter cut down nearly to the water's edge, and came near sinking. She was taken to the dry dock.—*Cleveland Herald, June 25.*

### Latest from Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates specified as given by the Canal Superintendent:

On the 21st—Bound Up—Props Pacific, Union; schrs C. H. Johnson, Cascade. Down—Stmr Cuicora; prop St. Paul; schrs A. H. Moss, Superior; bark Massillon; schr Empire State.

On the 23d—Up—Props Japan, Lady Franklin; schrs Riverside, Middlesex, and Moses Gage. Down—Props Champlain, Norman; stmr Frances Smith.

On the 24th—Down—Prop China.

Water in canal as last reported.

### From Lake Superior.

The propeller St. Paul arrived from Lake Superior Sunday noon. She left Duluth on the 19th inst. The schooners Vanvalkenburg and Moulton were discharging cargoes at that port. Left Bayfield and Ashland the same night, and Houghton on Friday morning. The schooner J. F Card was at that port discharging coal, and the schooner H C Potter in the Portage River. The following vessels were at Marquette: Schooners Winona, Emma A. Mayes, E R. Turner, E C. Roberts, W. B. Ogden, Czar, Seabird, and Escanaba. Left Marquette Saturday morning. Met steamer Keweenaw in the bay, and the Union and Cascade off the Sauble. The bark Massillon and schooner Empire State were at the canal Saturday night, bound down. Left the Sault Sunday morning. Met propeller Lady Franklin and barge Moses Gage in Mud Lake. Left Detour Sunday noon. The St. Paul brought down pig iron for Cleveland, flour for Erie, and ingot copper for Buffalo; also, a number of passengers.—*Detroit Post, June 25.*

### Miscellaneous Matters.

SOLD.—Messrs. Pierce & Mackey, of Chicago, have sold the tug S. G. Chase to Sturgeon Bay parties. Terms private.

WIND.—Last evening, east.

WAGES.—$1.75 per day.

NEW VESSEL.—A new vessel called the Geo. W. Davis, hailing from Toledo, passed Detroit on Sunday. She is bound up.

A new vessel is now being built at Carpenter's ship yard, below Wenona. The work is progressing quite rapidly, and the new craft will be ready to take the water early in August. The following are her dimensions: Length 135 feet over all; breadth of beam 26 feet; depth of hold 9 feet. She will have three masts and be schooner rigged. The best timber has been used in her construction throughout, and she will rate A 1, having a capacity of about 296 tons. Messrs. Steel & Co., of Chicago are the owners, and Captain John Brown, also of that city, will command her. She will be engaged in the Lake Michigan coasting trade.—*East Saginaw Courier.*

SPECTACLE REEF LIGHT.—The work of erecting a light-house on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, is making good progress, the weather so far having been all that could be wished for. There has been no delay for want of material, and a sufficient amount of help is at hand. The building is about eighteen feet above water. When finished it will be one of the most important lights on the Western Lakes.

THE BARKS ACORN AND MAITLAND.—Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the cases of the United States against the barks Maitland and Acorn, brought before him on appeal from the United States District Court. The Government libelled these vessels some time ago as being Canadian bottoms and plying in the American trade in violation of law. In the case of the bark Maitland, it was claimed by the defence that she was owned solely by an American citizen, residentin Buffalo, and, upon a review of the evidence in the case, Judge Longyear, of the District Court, so held. In this holding he was sustained, upon review, by Judge Emmons. In the case of the Acorn, it appeared that certain proceedings had been taken in Chicago, under an act of Congress of 1866, to nationalize the vessel, and Judge Emmons sustained Judge Longyear in holding that these proceedings were conclusive upon other Courts. The libels in both cases, therefore, were dismissed, with certificate of probable cause of seizure by the Collector. These cases have been in litigation for several years. The attorneys in the case were Alfred Russell and A B. Maynard for the Government, H. B. Brown and Wm. A. Moore for the Maitland, and H. B. Brown for the Acorn.—*Detroit Post, June 25.*

WRECKING EXPEDITIONS.—The steam barge J. D. Crowe, which has lately been engaged in wrecking and lightering, left Saturday with the submarine diver, Quinn, for the Aunt Ruth, near the Eau. She is under contract, on her return, to visit the wrecks in Georgian Bay and points adjacent thereto. The first of these will be the barge Warner, which is in readiness for launching, and is waiting to be towed into deep water. The schooner Gold Hunter, which went ashore last fall in the Bay and was abandoned, will also be attended to. She is found to be in good condition for getting off, and can be made seaworthy at a light expense. Two other small Canadian craft, ashore in the same locality, will also be released.—*Detroit Post, June 24.*

## THE FIRST LADY DENTIST.

### A Singular and Adventurous Career.

The last number of *Harper's Bazar* contains a portrait of the Countess Helene Vongl de Swiderska, who recently graduated with honor from the New York College of Dental Surgery, and who enjoys the distinction of being the first of her sex entitled to fix the D. D. S. to her name. Madame de Swiderska's career has been singularly adventurous and interesting. She is a native of Lithuania, in Russia. She lost her mother at an early age, when her father, an eminent physician of St. Petersburg, who also holds the rank of General in the Russian army, devoted himself to her education, and trained her to habits of scientific study far more serious than is common with young girls in Russia. At the age of 16 she married the Count de Swiderska, a member of the high nobility, who held an office under the Government, but who had little fortune wherewith to support his title. She became the mother of a son, in whom all her hopes centered, and for whom she resolved to create a fortune to supplement the rank bestowed on him by his father. Moreover, she had long felt the need of an earnest occupation. For several years she had studied the natural sciences, music (for which she had a natural talent), and art.

Impelled, doubtless, by inherited proclivities—her uncles, brothers, and father were all physicians—she now determined to devote herself to some specialty of medicine, and, on looking about her, found none so available as dentistry, which is almost unknown in Russia, and, indeed, throughout Europe, though the field for it is so great. It is well known that most of the few good dentists in Europe are Americans, who, by reason of their rarity, are eagerly sought after, and sit at Kings' tables. She, therefore, made the preliminary studies in medicine under her father's direction, and, after obtaining all the dental knowledge that could be gained in St. Petersburg, set out for Berlin, furnished with letters of recommendation from General and President Wenceslas Palikae, General and Privy Councillor Tropp, and other distinguished personages. What was her disappointment on learning that dentistry was even at a lower ebb at Berlin than at St. Petersburg; that nowhere in Europe could she hope to extend her knowledge, and that to perfect herself in the science she must go to America to finish her studies in a college, and obtain the necessary diploma.

But here another difficulty arose: The American colleges did not admit women. Nevertheless, she determined to go thither, believing that to a resolute will nothing is impossible. She arranged her affairs in two days, and, armed with letters of introduction from Dr. Langenbeck and others, she sailed in a Hamburg steamer, and arrived at New York last October. Having heard that the Grand Duke Alexis was in New York, she resolved to pay her respects to him and obtain from him a letter of recommendation to the Consulate. Unfortunately, on the day of her arrival he set out with his suite for Boston, where he was to stay only two days. On learning this she instantly followed him thither, repaired to the Tremont House, where she received a cordial welcome and the desired letters, and returned without delay to New York. When we think that she had not a friend nor even an acquaintance in America, and that she had to rely solely on herself in every emergency, we can imagine the force of character that was needed thus to overcome all the obstacles in a strange land.

Armed with her credentials, Mme. Swiderska at last presented herself for admission at the College of Dental Surgery, and, though at first refused, was finally suffered to enter, as a special favor, with a pledge that she would claim no immunity from duty on account of her sex. It was found that her preparatory studies were equivalent to two years of the collegiate course. She applied herself assiduously, rising at 7 and studying till midnight every day, though she was greatly hampered by her imperfect knowledge of English, the first lectures being, as she says, Greek to her. With the proverbial linguistic quickness of the Sclaves, she mastered the language in three weeks, so as to understand it readily. Thenceforth she made rapid progress, passed a creditable examination, and received the first diploma of Doctor of Dental Surgery that was ever granted to a woman.

Having attained her goal, Mme. de Swiderska determined to see something of America and the Americans before her return. She visited Washington, where she was introduced to the President, and many of the distinguished personages there, made a journey to Niagara, and mingled somewhat in the social circles of New York, where she was cordially received. She was warmly urged to remain and practice her profession in America, but irresistible attractions drew her homewards, and a few weeks hence she sailed for Europe, expecting to meet her father and husband in Berlin, and to proceed with them to St. Petersburg, there to enter into her professional career.

## SKIRMISH IN ARIZONA.

### A Party of Indian Marauders Caught and Quieted.

From the Arizona Miner, May 25.

Quite a stir was created in town on Tuesday evening, when Dan O'Leary brought the news into town of the "planting" of four Indian thieves. From Dan we learned that some time during Saturday night, May 18, Indians stole four mules from the ranche of S. C. Rogers, only three or four miles from Camp Hualpai. Mr. Rogers notified Colonel Mason, commander of the post, Sunday morning, and at half-past 9 o'clock a party started in pursuit of the thieves.

The party was under command of First Sergeant Stauger, of K troop, Fifth Cavalry, with Sergeant Whitford, Corporals Creery and Lynch, privates Brough, Ball, McCue, Campbell, Collom, Coe, Walter, and Walty; citizens Ed. Clark, Charles Moore, Wm. Jonagan, and Dan O'Leary, the post guide.

The trail led them from the ranche in a northerly direction eight or ten miles, then in a northeast course across the Chino Valley. On entering the valley Sergeant Stauffer ordered a faster movement, and the command pushed their horses forward without breaking a lope for fifteen miles. After reaching the mesa east of Chino, the trail turned southeast toward Red Rocks, and crossed the Verde about one mile above the upper "old" crossing. Here the party halted for an hour, and, again taking the trail, followed it till it was too dark to do so any longer. Monday morning at day light the pursuers were again in the saddle, and the trail bearing southwest and being fresh, O'Leary expressed his confidence in soon overtaking the Indians, and they went on lively for ten miles, when four of the cavalry horses gave out, and Sergeant S. ordered their riders to make the best of their way with the animals back to the nearest settlement, and the rest of the command pushed on without stopping till half past 3 p. m., in a south southwest course, when the guide, who was in the lead, caught sight of a mule tied in the brush on the banks of Ash Creek. Satisfied that the Indians were close at hand, the party divided, some following down the fork of the creek toward the mule, and others cutting across a point to another fork of the creek, and the Indians, four in number, were surprised, and found themselves between two fires. The Indians showed fight, but were soon despatched; not one escaped death. Private Coe was wounded in the head by an arrow, a scalp-wound only, and Walty was wounded by an arrow in the left breast, the arrow passing through his sling-belt and clothes, and entering the body about an inch—not a dangerous wound.

The Indians evidently felt secure, and were busily engaged in jerking the flesh of three of the mules which they had killed. They had even the paunches and entrails hung up on the bushes to dry. The party camped close by the scene of conflict, and Tuesday morning, having gathered all the mule meat together, burned it, and struck out for Fort Whipple, thirty miles distant, arriving here toward sun down, bringing in the live mule, three bows, lots of arrows, and one gun; also buck-skins, moccasins, and other trophies. The party received many praises and congratulations from the military and citizens, and spent the evening in town, being the heroes of the day. Their ride was a hard one. Sunday they travelled 70 miles between 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., over some rough country. Monday they made 50 miles and had the fight. Tuesday they travelled 30 miles, and started home Wednesday morning, for a ride of 40 miles.

## A Musical Prince.

From the New York Times.

The production in London of the new opera, "Gelmina," has drawn much attention to its celebrated composer, Prince Poniatowski. The fall of the Empire exiled the Prince from France, and he, the grand nephew and representative of Stanislaus, the last King of Poland, has been forced to seek a livelihood through the exercise of his musical talents in London. It was reported a short time back that one of the ladies of the Bonaparte family was about to open a milliner's shop in Bond street, in that capital. So flagrant a reproach to the pride of the Imperial house has somehow been prevented; but no one seems to have intervened to prevent the last scion of an older royal dynasty from disgracefully working for a living in the same city. Perhaps, however, the distinction between professional toil and trade is properly borne in mind, and hence making operas for bread by a Prince is regarded as less heinous than making bonnets for bread by a Princess. It is said, nevertheless, that Prince Poniatowski makes bad operas, and that Mme. Bonaparte makes good bonnets; which, if true, ought surely to modify our estimate of the comparative turpitude of their respective manufactures.

We ought not, meanwhile, to do injustice to the Prince's lyrical performances, and so hasten to say that "Gelmina," while pronounced mediocre as tested by the highest standards, has yet done so well as to command frequent repetitions, and, buoyed up no doubt by the genius of Adelina Patti, to take its place regularly in the Covent Garden repertory. This is not the first opera from the same distinguished hand. In fact, Prince Poniatowski brought out at Florence, as early as 1838, his "Giovanni di Procida"—the theme being the same as that of Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers"—and sang the first tenor part in it himself. His career both before and after was extraordinary, both for variety and romantic vicissitude. Born in Rome in 1812 he took high honors in mathematics, but not in classics, at the early age of 17. Before he was of age he came out as a tenor singer at Lucca. Mario, as is well known, is a Marquis, but we believe this was the first instance of an operatic Prince. In 1839, Poniatowski anticipated Offenbach by producing "Don Desiderio," an opera bouffe of decided merit, which went the round of European opera houses, and is said to have been praised by Rossini and Carafa. The Prince afterward wrote an opera, "Sposa d'Abido," on the romantic subject of Lord Byron's poem, tried his hand in the same way on Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," and knocked off no fewer than four other works, all of which were sung, before bringing out his "Esmeralda" at Leghorn in 1847.

The era of revolution changed the Prince's destiny. He turned at this juncture from opera to diplomacy. Presently he appeared as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, London, and Brussels, from the Court of Tuscany. Subsequently he took up his abode in Paris, and was made a Senator by the Emperor Napoleon. During his Parisian residence he wrote works for the Grand Opera, the Lyrique, and the Opera Comique—"Pierre de Medicis," "L'Aventurier," and "A Travers le Mur," respectively. Besides these he had composed a Mass in F, and other lesser works.

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

#### Chicago & Alton Railroad.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *4:50 p m | *3:00 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accom'dation | *4:50 p m | *9:20 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

#### Illinois Central Railroad.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | †8:15 p m | *7:57 a m |
| Cairo Mail | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Cairo Express | †8:15 p m | *7:57 a m |
| Springfield Express | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Springfield Express | †8:15 p m | *7:57 a m |
| ‡Keokuk Passenger | *8:15 p m | *9:00 a m |
| **Gilman Passenger | *5:15 p m | *9:00 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:10 a m | *7:45 a m |
| do do do | *9:00 a m | *8:00 a m |
| do do do | *12:10 p m | *10:29 a m |
| do do do | *3:00 p m | *1:45 p m |
| do do do | *5:15 p m | *5:20 p m |
| do do do | *6:10 p m | *7:45 p m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

#### Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | †10:30 a m | †3:45 p m |
| Pacific Night Express | §10:30 p m | ‡6:30 a m |
| Freeport and Dubuque Express | †9:15 a m | †2:00 p m |
| Freeport and Dubuque Express | †9:15 p m | †7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Mail | †8:00 a m | †10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | †9:45 a m | †4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | †5:00 p m | †7:40 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | 6:30 a m |
| Green Bay Express | †10:00 a m | †7:15 p m |
| Green Bay Express | †1:60 p m | †5:20 a m |

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

#### Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. | *10:00 a m | *4:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 p m | *7:00 a m |

#### Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *7:40 a m | *9:20 p m |
| Special New York Express | *9:30 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | *†9:00 p m | *‡6:30 a m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *10:10 a m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

#### Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

*Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | 7:30 a m | 3:20 p m |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne | 5:20 p m | 11:55 a m |
| Danville Accommodation | 5:30 p m | 11:55 a m |

#### Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | †8:00 a m | ‡7:00 p m |
| Pacific Express | ‡5:15 p m | ‡6:30 a m |
| Fast Line | *9.00 p m | *8:00 a m |
| Mail | †5:00 a m | †6:10 p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | †3:45 p m | †8:40 a m |

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

#### Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air-line) | *6:00 a m | *8:20 p m |
| Day Express | *9:30 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Jackson Accom'odation (daily) | 3:35 p m | 10:20 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p m | ‡*6:30 a m |
| FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | *6:00 a m | *8:20 p m |
| Night Express | †8:20 p m | *6:00 a m |
| FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL. | | |
| Mail | *9:30 a m | *3:30 p m |
| Night Express | †8:20 p m | †7.30 a m |
| St. Joe Accommodation | *3:35 p m | *10:20 a m |

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

#### Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

*Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:30 a m | *4:15 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a m | *4:15 p m |
| Forreston Passenger | *3:00 p m | *3:15 p m |
| Galesburg Passenger | *3:00 p m | *3:10 p m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | 4:20 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p m | *8:30 a m |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Pacific Night Express | †9:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *11:00 a m | *1:45 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *1:45 p m | *6:15 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *6:15 p m | *7:15 a m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | *6:35 a m | *9:35 a m |

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. CHRISTOPH,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKER,
511 Wabash-av.,
Late with German National Bank. Real Estate and Commercial papers bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Money loaned, in sums to suit, at liberal rates.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. J. KEAN.
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. Dr. J. KEAN'S having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO-PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.
Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail. Ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.
Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. A. G. OLIN, 465 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

EASTMAN

# The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail......... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Thursday Morning, June 27, 1872.


## CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

### Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy............................$0.50.
Ten copies.......................... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies.................. 10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

### MR. GREELEY'S FITNESS.

An unceasing effort is made by the Grant organs to represent that the only argument in favor of Horace Greeley for President is, that it is now "too late" to nominate any other candidate upon whom the opponents of Grant could unite. They admit that it is too late, and that Carl Schurz's argument before the Free-Traders Convention was, in this respect, sound. But this admission, properly weighed, admits Greeley's qualifications and fitness as well. For how came it to be too late to nominate any one else but Greeley, seeing that we have still four months for the canvass. Only because the spontaneous uprising and outpouring of public sentiment in every part of the land, the voice of the public press, of tried Republican and Democratic leaders, all of whom know Greeley personally and well, and of Conventions that represent four millions of voters,—have shown that he American people have made up their minds to elect Horace Greeley President, as heartily as they ever resolved to elect Andrew Jackson.

There may be those who cannot comprehend the reasons of this decision, but to impeach its intelligence is to assume, not so much that Horace Greeley is unqualified to be President, as that the American people are disqualified to choose a President. Mr. Greeley owes his nomination solely to his pre-eminent fitness, at this special juncture of our affairs, to be President. Had no nomination yet been made, the same forces and opinions which culminated in the nomination of Greeley would now compel his nomination. The ribaldry and abuse now heaped upon Greeley is of exactly the same character, and from the same pens, as the old abuse of Lincoln as "a clown," an "ape," a "gorilla," a "smutty joker," a "vulgar and fanatical boor," etc. The same pens might style Adams a "blue-blooded aristocrat," a man "whose merits were buried in the graves of his ancestors," etc. They might style Groesbeck an "obscure Cincinnati lawyer," a "man of no following," a "cold and heartless nomination;" and so of the others. To these critics Secretary Chase, with whose financial views, especially concerning resumption, those of Greeley entirely agree, was always "a financial lunatic." Journals whose editors indulge in such a strain and style of criticism generally depend on small-beer for their choice of candidates, and bad whiskey for their higher statesmanship. All the scurrility that can be heaped on the head of Horace Greeley cannot lessen the force of the great facts which have endeared him to the American people, and have won his present nomination. These are:

*First.* That the forty years of his literary and public life have given the American people a high respect for his honesty, industry; his hatred of frauds, stealing, and shams; his chivalrous generosity to the weak and the fallen; his humanity and candor; and his pure and laudable ambition to obtain the good opinion of mankind only by right means.

*Secondly.* Through the above qualities of character, joined to high abilities and fair executive management, he has founded, and for thirty years edited, one of the most widely-circulated journals in this country, stamping his own character, not only on its editorial pages, but on the history of his country.

*Thirdly.* Mr. Greeley has done more than any other man to make the Republican party, to guide its past counsels, and lead it to its victories.

*Fourthly.* His entire life, and his services in connection with various humane causes, have impressed hundreds of thousands of persons, one by one, with peculiar confidence in his toilsome and painstaking integrity, combined with that sense of his ability and discretion which are the chief characteristics of a really great and wise man.

*Fifthly.* The same honesty of purpose which led Mr. Greeley to oppose the corruptions of Democracy in its palmy and powerful days, also compelled him to expose the like corruptions of Republicanism. The same humanity and economy which made him hate slavery, has made him also hate the trade of war. Hence, throughout the war he was a reconciler, regarding the Southern and Northern people, who were being slaughtered, as having a value, as well as the questions they were fighting about. Though his efforts at reconciliation had no direct success, they touched a grateful chord in the hearts of all whose homes and firesides were being desolated by the war. At the close of the war, the same sense of the wisdom of kindness, which had made him an Abolitionist, now made him an advocate of Amnesty, and the ballot for all men, without distinction of loyalty or color.

*Sixthly.* All these facts combined have pointed the public eye toward Horace Greeley, as the man for whom, if party lines could be broken up, more Republicans and more Democrats would vote for the Presidency, than for any other citizen. They have given him the greatest of all abilities—availability. Greeley has rendered great political services to the people. He has shown as great political courage as Jackson, as great honesty as Lincoln. He has as fine a sense of honor, and of official delicacy, as our earlier Presidents, from Washington to Monroe. Who will presume to say that the spontaneous tributes of confidence in such a character, which have come pouring in since his nomination, are the senseless vaporings of a people incompetent to choose a President? Rather are they the natural tribute of an intelligent nation to one that has given an honest and toilsome life to its service. When elected, he will receive no gifts. He will pay no stale and fraudulent claims. He will not use the public offices as a corruption fund. The purity and calibre which have marked his course thus far will distinguish his Administration. And that will be Reform.

### POLITICS AND DRY GOODS.

The Republican State Committee give notice through their organ that they propose to continue the warfare they have begun upon the private business of their political opponents, and that they intend to advise the Republicans of Illinois to have no business transactions with any supporter of Horace Greeley. Let us see how this thing will look when carried out: In the first place, we will have wholesale dry goods houses where all customers will be asked if they will vote for Grant and Wilson; and, if they say they will not, they will be told that by their course in supporting Horace Greeley they have "forfeited the confidence" of all Republicans engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. We will then have Republican banks where loans and discounts will be given only to those who support Grant and Wilson, all others having "forfeited the confidence" of bankers. Of course, these banks will receive no deposits from the supporters of Greeley. On the Board of Trade there will be Grant men and Greeley men,—neither will sell to the other. Grant farmers will not ship goods to Greeley commission merchants; the Republican State Committee has declared that the latter have forfeited public confidence. We will have Grant Grocers, and Grant Livery Stables, and Grant Saloons, Grant Eating Houses, and Grant Apothecaries. We will have Grant Doctors, Grant Lawyers, Grant Dentists. We will have Grant Milliners and Grant Blacksmiths; in short, the entire business of Chicago is to be conducted upon the Philadelphia Platform of hate and proscription of every man who has independence enough to vote against Grant.

What is this but Ku-Kluxism in its most outrageous form? It is the application of party politics to the business relations of life, and the declaration that those who oppose the re-election of General Grant have forfeited public confidence and are to be hunted down as outlaws.

Mr. Farwell is a member of Congress, and is announced as a candidate for re-election. His name is used as one of the responsible authors of this action of the State Central Committee. He is, therefore, in the aggressive. Does he mean to carry it into dry goods as well as into the publishing business, and does he mean to advise all those wishing to purchase dry goods in Chicago to see to it that they deal only with those houses whose proprietors are supporters of Grant and Wilson; and that persons supporting Horace Greeley are not desired as customers at his establishment?

### THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.

The notable fact of this campaign is, that every day records numerous accessions of leaders, organs, and Conventions pronouncing for Greeley, while, from the beginning of the campaign to the present hour, there has been not a single gain, of any kind, for Grant. Not a solitary Democrat has pronounced for him from Maine to California. Every sweet morsel of disaffection to Greeley which the Grant party has gloated over finally caves in and goes for Greeley. Even Voorhees will support him. The New York *World* is preparing to support him. But, whether any support him or not, they do not support Grant. Not a solitary recruit has "flocked" to his standard. This is significant of the result next November. The stampede of Liberal Republicans already amounts, in many States, to more than the Republican majority at any past election. The stampede of Democrats to Grant, for which the Grant organs have been waiting, does not come off. As the campaign advances, Greeley will capture the votes of Republicans by tens and dozens, as he did in the Cincinnati Convention, until at last, as all begin to see the certainty of his election, there will be the same hearty stampede of Republicans for Greeley, as there has been of Democrats throughout the country. Greeley will get the whole Democratic vote to a man, and from thirty to fifty per cent of the Republican. Three per cent of the Republican vote will elect him. The balance will count upon his majorities.

### MR. SCHURZ'S LETTER.

We need hardly invite attention to the letter of Mr. Schurz. It will be read by the people in all parts of the country. It is no doubtful document. It speaks the truth with force. It will carry to thousands the conviction that the work of Reform involved in this Presidential election is of the deepest concern to the whole country. Mr. Schurz states that his first speech will be to his immediate constituents, after which he will be free to address the people of Illinois.

### THE TARIFF ROBBERIES.

The *American Grocer*, of New York, speaking of the advance in the prices of sugars, says:

> The market for refined is very unsettled, and prices have advanced rapidly. At one time the production was stopped entirely, and at present none are working to their full capacity. The refiners will not grant all the concessions asked, preferring to stop entirely for a month or two if necessary. A movement had been on foot for some time looking to a reduction of the production of the refineries, both here and in all the Atlantic cities, but the strike has made this action of the refiners unnecessary, at least for the present. Many of the sugar-bakers have returned to work, and it is expected the worst is over.

This illustrates the robberies which the American Tariff permits. The tariff on sugars is, perhaps, one of the grossest outrages perpetrated in the name of law. All sugars fit for use are taxed from 2 1-2 to 4 cents per pound in gold; this tax is enough to keep them out of the country. All other sugars are taxed from 1 to 1 3-4 cents, and, of course, are only imported by refiners. They have, therefore, absolute command of the market. When prices fall, they combine to stop refining, producing an artificial scarcity. This fraudulent arrangement of the tax on sugars was ostensibly made to enable the refiners to pay their workmen better wages. It will be seen that, even had their workmen not struck, the refiners would have discharged the men in order to reduce the amount of sugar on hand, and then raised the price from 2 to 3 cents a pound. This they are authorized and enabled to do by the Tariff; and, that our readers may know the extent of the robbery that such a proceeding involved, let us look at the amount of sugar used in this country:

In the fiscal year 1871, there were imported into the United States 1,002,798,872 pounds of sugar, excluding those qualities which do not pass through American refineries. An advance of 2 cents per pound on this amount of sugar equals the sum of $20,055,977; and, when a like addition is made to the price of domestic sugar, the sum does not fall below $25,000,000. Yet Congress has deliberately voted to the sugar refineries the authority to levy an annual tax of $25,000,000 for their personal profit upon the people of the country. Hardly had these men got through boasting of having given a free breakfast to the American people, than they concocted a scheme to raise the price of sugar by an addition nearly equal to the value of all the coffee imported into the United States last year.

### INDEPENDENCE IN IOWA.

Mr. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, has been criticised by the Grant papers of his district for refusing, in Congress, to vote for the bill to continue the power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and take military possession of any State, pending the Presidential election. That gentleman justifies his refusal to vote for that bill, because, he declares, it was wholly unnecessary, and also, because:

> It seems to me that this is quite sufficient, especially in view of the fact that for many months past there has been comparative quiet in the South. I suppose it will be agreed on all hands that in this free country we cannot afford to suspend the privileges of this great writ, except in the immediate presence of a great and pressing emergency. I did not, and do not, believe that such an emergency existed. I believe it would establish a very bad precedent, and do General Grant a serious injury, to place in his hands the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* pending his own candidacy for re-election. I did not for a moment believe that he would use it improperly, but I did, and do, believe that the fact that this power was placed in his hands, under the circumstances, would furnish his enemies with a pretext for charging upon the Republican party *a design to carry the elections in the South by the use of force*. I could not forget that, when the law was originally passed, leading Republicans in Congress disclaimed any purpose to suspend the writ during the Presidential campaign, and that it was an evidence of their good faith in this regard that the proviso was inserted limiting the time during which the writ might be suspended to the end of the late session of Congress.

This explanation, it seems, is not satisfactory. The purpose of the bill was to enable the President to do precisely what Mr. McCrary admits he might, but ought not to, do,—"to carry the elections in the South by force." That bill was agreed upon in the Senate caucus; every Southern Republican Senator whose term expires in March next, and whose only hope of re-election depends on carrying the State by force, insisting upon the bill. It was passed in the Senate by the votes of the friends of the President. It was supported in the House by all the friends of the President, and though Mr. McCrary, to his great honor, with some twenty or more other Republicans, acting with the Democrats, defeated it, the Philadelphia Convention indorsed it as a Republican party measure. This vote of Mr. McCrary entitles him to the approval of every honest freeman in Iowa; but for that very reason it is now urged against him, and may possibly defeat his renomination. The time has gone by when manly adherence to principle, and to the idea that this is "a free country," can be excused or tolerated by men who claim that Republicans owe a personal allegiance to the President, and who insist that, when he asked for a law to enable him, by force, to prevent his own defeat, no Republican had any right, upon a plea of "good faith" to Democrats, to refuse to vote for it.

### THE WORK OF SPOLIATION.

The State of Texas owns all the land in that State, not purchased by individuals from the State, or owned by them prior to the independence of the Republic, in 1838. As in California, claims under real or alleged Mexican grants have always been prolific. These, however, were mostly all disposed of before the Rebellion, and Texas was the wealthy proprietor of many millions of acres of land of the finest quality. A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, stating that a gentleman in Virginia, some time before the war, purchased one of these Spanish claims, which has recently been sustained, and is now the owner of 300,000 acres of Texas lands, including some of the best cotton lands in the world. But there is another side to stories of this kind. The last Legislature of Texas, composed of adventurers from all parts of the world, passed (probably for a large consideration) an act giving to the thirty-five District Courts of the State, and to any one of them, final jurisdiction upon the subject of these claims for land under Spanish grants. These thirty-five Courts, nearly all of whom are composed of adventurers and carpet-baggers, have entered upon an immense business, and it is probable that, unless the law be repealed, they will allow claims to every acre of land in Texas. We know nothing of the particular claim of the gentleman in Virginia, but the Texas papers speak of the business generally. Not only have the carpet-baggers seized the Government of the State and all its revenues, piling debt upon debt, reducing one of the richest States in the country to bankruptcy, but they are now apportioning among themselves the immense lands of Texas, which have hitherto been held as the heritage of the people. These lands were held for actual settlers, and were attracting immense immigration to the State; they will now, in all probability, be divided among carpet-baggers, and held by them in tracts of from 100,000 to 1,000,000 acres each. This is the kind of Government which the Grant party propose to make perpetual.

We understand that it is now expected that the President will withdraw his acceptance of Collector McLean's resignation, and continue that gentleman in office. The reasons given are the representations of merchants in this city as to his efficiency as Collector, and the failure of the political contingency which caused his resignation. It was intended to make General Beveridge Collector, and Mr. Farwell Lieutenant Governor, and hence Mr. McLean was requested to get out of the way. General Beveridge, however, preferred to be Lieutenant Governor himself, and declined Mr. Farwell's offer of the Collectorship.

There have been repeated statements published in the Grant organs of this city, to the effect that Governor Palmer has been repudiated in his demands for the nomination as Governor by the Liberal and Democratic parties. A greater absurdity was never repeated. If Governor Palmer could have been induced by any possible means to have been a candidate, he would have been the unanimous choice of both sides, and it was only after his peremptory declination that the hope of having him a candidate was abandoned. In the coming campaign, Governor Palmer will be heard from in support of Greeley and the State ticket, and, with Trumbull and Koerner, will visit every part of the State. If Governor Oglesby is anxious to have Palmer take the stump, he will be gratified to know that the latter, though not a candidate, will, nevertheless, take an active part in the campaign.

New York City has witnessed the birth of a "Humanitarian League," which is to do away with all the cares and troubles of this vexatious world. It intends to "blend the sexes," beginning that process by putting boys and girls into school at the mature age of 3, and continuing it by making every school, club, church, or association of any kind a place where men and women shall meet on equal terms. "Moral use in dress," whatever that may be, is to be rigorously inculcated, and the servant-girl system is to be entirely remodelled. In fact, the whole universe will be at once arranged as it ought to be. Anyone who wishes to be freed from any particular evil will please drop a line to "The Humanitarian League, New York," and the request will be promptly attended to.

The officials of Hempstead County, Arkansas, all of whom have been indicted for fraud by a United States Grand Jury, claim that this action was the result of political opposition to the Clayton-Grant party. As eight of the jurors were negroes, this plea is an admission of the fact that the colored vote is not to be delivered *en masse* by the men, who proclaimed, at Philadelphia, that they carried it in their pockets. Moreover, the Greeley and Brown Committee, at Washington, has received many offers from colored men, who are anxious to stamp the South for the Cincinnati nominees. It is evident that Horace Greeley will find very many supporters among the race whose emancipation is largely due to his untiring efforts.

The Hon. Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, is out in a card, in which he declines to be a candidate for Congress, because of the fact that the various nominations in that State have been dictated in advance by Chandler. Mr. May says:

> I am satisfied that, under the despotic influence which now dominates in the Republican party of Michigan, and which strikes down with money, and patronage, and fraud every man who will not obey its behests, further effort on my part is useless. The wrong to me is not so great as it is to the people, and it will be for them to find a remedy.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chandler will insist that the Republicans of Michigan shall elect to represent them in Congress the men whom he has designated, and will insist that they owe an allegiance to him and to Grant, superior to any notions they may have that they are freemen, entitled to vote for whom they please.

The London *Mail* has a long editorial on the Cincinnati and Philadelphia Platforms. It condemns them both as mere collections of platitudes. This criticism on the former is based mainly on the fact that it declares for Civil Service Reform and specie-payments, and yet does not specify all the steps it intends to take to effect both. It is evident that the *Mail* does not understand that an American platform is of necessity a declaration of principles, which are put in practice according to Congressional, instead of Committee, debates. Amid the prevalent vagueness, the English journal finds, however, one clearly defined idea. It says: "The Grant party do not scruple to avow the purest doctrines of Protection."

At Guise, France, there lives a M. Godin, who has built what he calls a "Social Palace." It covers eighteen acres of ground, and is a miniature city. Its government is wholly in the hands of 24 persons,—12 men elected by the women and 12 women elected by the men. Prizes have been substituted for punishments, and are said to be equally efficacious in restraining crime. All the inhabitants work, and all of them are happy. M. Godin has invested $400,000 in the enterprise, and derives from it a yearly income of $13,000. The institution is said to have been in successful existence for some years, but the whole story sounds a trifle apocryphal.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has not defended the course of the workingmen during the late strikes. This has caused the Workingmen's Assembly of Kings County to pass resolutions requesting all laborers to cease taking or buying the *Eagle*, to refrain from advertising in it, and to avoid patronizing any saloon in which it is kept. This is a very foolish attempt to punish free speech. If the many men who think that the strikes have been a great evil should combine to refuse to employ any man who believes in them, to rent him a house, and to sell him food, their conduct would be very little less justifiable than that of those intolerant persons who would like to punish a manly expression of opinion.

Two years ago the large train of a Mr. Patterson, an old Montana merchant, was "jumped" by Apaches, in Arizona. The proprietor considered himself fortunate in escaping with his life, and gave up his horses and mules as irretrievably lost. A short time since, he found nearly all of them grazing on the Apache Reservation. Although able to prove his ownership, he was denied the privilege of reclaiming them, lest the sensitive scoundrels who had robbed him, and tried to murder him, should be again enraged. Mr. Patterson has again given up his stock as irretrievably lost. He is not a firm believer in the merits of the Indian policy of the present Administration.

Every person arrested, convicted, and sent to a Penitentiary, in the United States, costs, on an average, $1,200. Add to the sum of such expenses, the amount of capital taken from directly productive employment and consumed in building prisons and feeding and guarding the prisoners, and we begin to have an idea of the real cost of crime. Every boy educated at the expense of the State costs it about $400. The preventive is not only a thousand times better than the cure, but it is, in the end, a thousand times cheaper.

A Parisian journalist, who evidently possesses the full French capacity for startling generalizations, has appalled England by a calculation which apparently proves that the strikes in that country, if successful, will injure production to the extent of $500,000,000 a year. The London *Times* predicts that Great Britain will lose her industrial superiority within a decade. The scare is not without its beneficial results, for it has caused active attempts to settle the difficulties by means of arbitration, and these will probably succeed.

By a unanimous vote of her Senate and by a three-fourths vote of her House, Connecticut has been freed from her Usury law, adopted two centuries ago. Next to Protection, such enactments embody the worst form of Governmental interference with the inherent rights of the individual. We are loosening our shackles, one by one.

### POLITICAL.

All the Administration papers are instructed to say: "There are few or no Greeley men hereabouts;" and yet all the Administration papers manifest the utmost fear of the Greeley ticket.

"THE NATIONAL, AMERICAN, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN PARTY."
"Ridiculous, but essentially admirable."—*New York Evening Post.*

A small boy said, with sob and pout,
"They've had a party and left me out.
Now I'll have a party, *I* will, too,
And I shan't have nobody come—boo-hoo!"
—*New York Tribune.*

—The New Albany *Ledger* declares that the Hon. Washington C. DePauw, of that city, has *not* declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. Administration papers are, however, exceedingly anxious to keep the lie afloat.

—John Wentworth arrived in the city last night as a Liberal delegate. We have heard it said that he insists that a "straight Democratic ticket" must be nominated, which seems to indicate that "Long John" is a month too late in getting to his Convention. It was held on the 22d of May.—*Springfield Register.*

—In 1868, Grant's majority in this (Will) county was over a thousand. This year the majority will be the other way. Greeley will receive at least eight hundred Republican votes, which will carry the county against Grant by over five hundred majority.—*Joliet Signal.*

—The Associated Press agency was used to circulate the statement, from Washington, that Logan H. Roots had been deprived of the office of United States Marshal in Arkansas, for running his machine too expensively. The Springfield *Journal*, an Administration paper, says, however, "That Mr. Roots was appointed as the *protege* of Senator Rice; and that both the Senator and the *protege* belong to the 'Liberal' crowd and have joined the Democracy of Arkansas in an effort to beat Grant."

—Newspapers of the Brass-Collar persuasion have this item:

"General Bragg, late of the Confederate army, is shouting the battle cry of Greeley."

General Mosby, late of the Confederate army, is shouting the battle cry of Grant.

THE TRIBUNE triumphantly publishes a note from General Beauregard, declaring himself for Greeley.—*Brass-Collar.*

The *Times* triumphantly publishes a speech of Robert Toombs, declaring himself for Grant.

—The Washburnes are keeping mighty mum in this fight. Have they all got "sits" for life?

—The Postmaster at Rochester, N.Y., has concluded not to build a house this summer, as he contemplated. He may conclude to travel next fall.

—"In ability this Administration is the most pusillanimous and contemptible, and in morals the most corrupt and rotten which has ever disgraced the American people," said Senator Grimes two years ago.

—Congressmen James Monroe, of Oberlin, and Wm. H. Upson, of Akron, are thrown together in the new Eighteenth District of Ohio, and Mr. Upson will retire in favor of Monroe.

—Colonel Wolf, of Champaign, honored us with a call on Wednesday. A staunch Republican of many years' standing, the Colonel proposes to vote for Mr. Greeley, as a better Republican than General Grant. He informs us that the Greeley sentiment among the Champaign Republicans is very strong, embracing many of the most intelligent and reliable Republicans of that county.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—Upward of twenty-five men in the village of Parma, who have voted the Republican ticket ever since the organization of the party, have publicly pronounced in favor of Horace Greeley. A humorous feature of the noble work of political reformation in that section is "Colonel John Anderson's anxious seat." The Colonel is enthusiastic for Greeley, and he carries, with all his earnestness, his usual well known fund of humor. On the shady side of Main street is a long, comfortable seat, and the Colonel begins to take pleasure in calling this the "Greeley anxious seat." Occasionally a man takes his seat thereon who has not yet pronounced in favor of Dr. Greeley, and the Colonel on him in a manner illustrated as follows: A few days ago Jacob Sutton, one of the "unpronounced," took his seat, not as a "political significance," but to rest. The Colonel advanced and addressed his class, beginning with Mr. Sutton, saying, "Brother Sutton, get up and tell us what Dr. Greeley has done for you." Immense applause followed. The Colonel is doing a good work.—*Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.*

—The Oshkosh *Times* believes Greeley will carry Wisconsin. It says there are now more than 100 Republican votes in Oshkosh pledged for the Cincinnati ticket, and the same proportion throughout the State would indicate a change of 15,370. It is confident Grant will lose the State by 10,000.

—The Chicago *Times* has got on the rampage again with its double leaded denunciations of Greeley. If it is a part of our contract with the Associated Press that whenever the editor of the Chicago *Times* makes a double leaded ass of himself, we are to be at the expense of making the fact public, we would be happy to have the particular section pointed out.—*St. Louis Times.*

—The James Wilson, prominently named for Congress, in Iowa, is, by many of our exchanges, confounded with James F. Wilson, formerly in Congress. James Wilson lives in Tama, in the (New) Fifth District, and was lately Speaker of the Legislature. James F. Wilson lives in Keokuk, and is not just now in politics.

—All the Republican papers of the Ninth Iowa District, save two, favor the renomination of Jackson Orr, for Congress. Judge Henry Ford is his chief competitor.

### PERSONAL.

The pretended correspondence between Miss Nellie Grant and Queen Victoria is having quite a run through the press. It was invented in San Francisco.

—Judge David Davis is at home in Bloomington.

—Collector Russell, of Boston, finds time, apart from office brokerage business, to work on the life of Henry Wilson.

—"Gris," the "Fat Contributor," is about to start a paper in Cincinnati.

—Mrs. W. M. Barnard is managing editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, now owned by Senator Harlan.

—Captain W. J. Ross, who died suddenly in Mayville, Ky., last week, had his life insured for $10,000.

—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati Railroad, is in training for the next vacant United States Senatorship of Kentucky.

—Isham Henderson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, got $50,000 with his bride, a daughter of David F. Yandell, and is described as "fat, fifty, and immensely wealthy." The happy couple left at once for Europe.

—A London actress named Godrich, advertising herself professionally, takes pains to mention that she is "of the still pending Godrich Divorce Suit."

—It is announced that Samuel Shellabarger will not seek re-election to Congress, in Ohio, although his new District gave Grant 3,500 majority.

—Rose Potts, daughter of the Chief Clerk in the War Department, has sailed for Paris to unite her fortunes with a foreign gentleman named Missing.

—Gerrit Smith went to Philadelphia, but his own son Green, and his nephew, Gerrit H. Smith, are both out for Greeley.

### Cassius M. Clay to the People of Kentucky.

WHITEHALL, Ky., June 18, 1872.

To the People of Kentucky:

The platform and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention are before you. The first avows all the great principles upon which our Government was founded, and which have given our country a growth and prosperity unknown before in history. The candidates are men of unquestioned ability, patriotism, and honesty. There is no liberty without law, and no form of government can exist but a despotism when the Treasury is robbed with impunity. U. S. Grant has usurped all the powers of Government, the judicial and legislative being added to the executive. He habitually and obstinately violates the laws of the land, and allows the Treasury, knowingly, to be robbed. To-day we live under a centralized despotism, impelled by the lowest instincts, tastes, and self-indulgence; which, unlike European aristocracies, shares nothing with the people, but absorbs all their substance for camp followers who are equally corrupt and vicious. The Philadelphia Convention, composed, as was never before seen in our nation, of office-holders and time-servers, have shown themselves fit followers of Grant. Nothing remains to us but the union of all lovers of liberty and manhood upon the Cincinnati nominees, or defeat and the unlimited rule of the Grant conspirators. Kentuckians, we have no love for party or personal past, or future aspirations above country. Join us, then, and save the nation. Let honest men rule; let amnesty restore the States to their legitimate rights; let the military yield to the civil power; let the National Government return to constitutional law, and let all citizens, of every race and condition, stand equal in civil and political liberty before the law. We have a majority on these great issues. Let not party, inferior questions, or personal ambitions lose us and the world self government. Now, to-day, we must save ourselves; another day may be forever too late.

CASSIUS M. CLAY,
Chairman Provisional Executive Committee of Kentucky.

### Addition, Division, and Silence.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegram, June 18.

Grant's National Executive Committee meets in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. It is alleged there is a brace of fellows upon it, named respectively Kemble and Gorham. The first of these (Kemble) was formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania at a salary of $1,800 a year, and though he owned nothing but his salary when he took the office, he retired in a few years worth $1,000,000. He is the author of the following letter, which the *Sun* was the first to publish:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, March, 1867.

MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours, W. H. KEMBLE.

To Titian J. Coffey, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Gorham was forced to leave California that that State might not be burdened with his support. These two men now hold the distinguished honor of being members of the National Republican Executive Committee, to whose hands are committed the serious task of carrying on the campaign in Grant's interest.

### Instinct of Turtles.

Audubon, the naturalist, stated that at certain places on the coast of Florida sea turtles, those huge, stolid-looking reptiles on which Aldermen are fed at the expense of tax-payers, possess an extraordinary faculty of finding places. Working their way up out of the reach of tide-water with their flippers, quite a deep hole is excavated, in which a batch of eggs are deposited, and then carefully covered up. On reaching the water they not unfrequently swim three hundred miles out at sea, foraging for appropriate food. When another batch of eggs are developed, after a lapse of about fourteen days, they will return unerringly in a direct line, even in the darkest night, and visit the buried eggs. Removing the sand, more are deposited and secured. Away they go again as before. They know instinctively the day and hour when the young brood, incubated by solar rays, will break the shell, and are promptly at the spot to liberate them from their prison. As soon as fairly out of the hole, the mother-turtle leads them down the bank to the waves, and there ends her parental solicitude and maternal duties.

### The Earth Opens and Swallows up a Team of Horses.

The community in the neighborhood of Joseph Boor's, in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford County, Pa., was thrown into a fever of excitement on Friday by a report that the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed two horses belonging to Mr. Boor. Several of the neighbors repaired to the spot, only to find the story too true. It seems that two sons of Mr. Boor were engaged in hauling rails from a piece of woodland, and as they were driving along at a certain spot, without any warning, the ground suddenly gave way under one of the horses and he disappeared, dragging the other animal after him.

The boys were terribly frightened and gave the alarm. Ropes were provided and several gentlemen descended into the cavern. One horse was found lodged about twenty feet from the surface, where the cavity changed direction, and the other about thirty feet underground. The extent of the opening has not been ascertained, but from the indications it seems almost bottomless.

## LONDON.

### The Newspapers and the Washington Treaty.

### A Tory Reaction, and Its Causes.

### The Price of Labor—More Strikes—Tenant-Right.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, June 6.

The law dignitaries in the House of Lords, and the briefless barristers in the House of Commons, display considerable ingenuity in discovering flaws, perils, and pitfalls in the unhappy Washington Treaty; but I think that some of the writers in the London press are more ingenious still. They detect a danger or create one every day. In point of truth, the explanation of the wonderful unanimity of the journals in calling upon the Government to beware arises from the notion which has seized upon the English mind, that the American negotiators were too sharp for ours, and that, in dealing with them, our agents must be cunning experts rather than English gentlemen. It is deplorable that these old prejudices should be astir again; but so it is. The word "Yankee" was falling into disuse; it is now revived. People insist that, when American Ministers and others found the English negotiators of the Treaty asserting in the House of Peers that the indirect claims were excluded from arbitration, they should have set them right at once.

The *Times* is on peculiarly friendly terms with Lord Granville, but it has given him little support of late. Its articles, however, are free from the arrogance which was once the characteristic of the paper, and are judicial enough in the best sense. From the first appearance of the American "Case," it must be said, I think, that the information in the *Times* has been earlier and more correct than that of the other papers.

The *Daily News* has been so completely against the "Case," as originally presented, that some Americans, I find, are under the impression that the writers are new, and that the gentlemen who maintained the justice of the Northern cause against a multitude have no longer access to its columns. This is an error. The editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. Frank H. Hill, wrote most vigorously (no writer more vigorously) on the side of the Union throughout the war, and the manager of the *Daily News* was also the manager then.

The *Daily Telegraph* is Southern, if left to itself. The Hon. F. Lawley inspires it on American matters. But, before everything else, the *Telegraph* is Ministerial, and even its dislike of America gives way to its passion (to use Mr. F. Harrison's words) "for being asked to tea." So, whatever Mr. Gladstone wants, the *Daily Telegraph* insists, is the one thing needful to the national salvation.

The *Standard* is possessed of the single hope of turning out the Government. It would swallow the direct claims, and the indirect claims as well, if but the Tories could come into power. Its position is peculiar. It is the only Tory daily paper in London. If but its friends could enter upon office, it would gain at once prestige, circulation, and advertisements.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is not a Tory paper, nor is it a Liberal. The exclusive object of its conductors is to be in opposition,—or hold some vantage-ground from which they can satirize or denounce everything that is done by people who are responsible. Throughout the discussions this year upon the Alabama Treaty, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been strongly anti-American. The present aspect of things, being a little sunnier, makes it wretched.

The *Saturday Review* is strongly discomfited,—its confident predictions being now at an end. A portion of the press of both countries has certainly done its best to harass the statesmen to whom the arrangements were confided.

As to the last proceedings in the Lords, Earl Russell is as proud of his resolution as though it had altered affairs, whereas it came after the more important steps, and not before it. With a Foreign Minister less adroit, less courteous, less versed in Parliamentary amenities, than Earl Granville, this week would decidedly have seen a break of the negotiations.

THE TORY REACTION.

More seats for the Tories! This week we have a great manufacturing hive like Oldham, called upon, by the death of a Liberal representative, to choose a member of Parliament, selecting a Tory in preference to a young aristocratic Radical, the son of a Peer. Once more the Liberals repeat to each other that the circumstances were of a special kind. Mr. Cobbett, the new member, is the son of a veteran who is part of the political history of Oldham; and Mr. Lyulph Stanley, the Radical candidate, is a peculiarly disagreeable person. Both pleas are true. Mr. Cobbett was a formidable competitor, apart from his political opinions; and Mr. Stanley is a specimen of conceited, piggish, aristocratic Radicalism,—a very harsh and cantankerous "Lord Bantham." But, with these concessions, there is still the fact that the conservative count a new vote. If there was much Liberalism in the constituencies, these personal considerations would be of little avail; the electors would return Liberals to Parliament. Was Mr. Disraeli right when he assured his supporters, during the period he was educating them up to the standard of his Reform bill, that, the larger the constituency, the more Conservative it would prove? The first general election after his measure was in the teeth of his argument, but he persisted in maintaining it. "Wait a little while," he replied; "you will see, as the new suffrage begins to work, that the Conservative element will grow." Anyhow, the Liberal members are frightened. The Church and the public houses have combined against them, and every one of those agencies would be serious by itself. This American business has been exceedingly mischievous in the Gladstone Government. People have come to believe that they muddled the matter, and allowed themselves to be overreached. Looking yet deeper into the causes of the Conservative reaction, I think we may trace a considerable part of it to the effect of the Prince of Wales' illness. The Liberal press has much to answer for. It is reaping the fruits of the toadyism which it so industriously spread so lavishly over the land. The million have been taught that the safety of the Throne was the safety of the country, and they made their deductions. The Tories are the friends of the Throne by tradition and by faith; and the credulous have turned instinctively to them. Mr. Frederick Harrison does not exaggerate a whit, in his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, the flunkeyish tone of the newspapers about the recovery of the Prince. "The Bumble of journalism" writes Mr. Harrison in his most trenchant style, "has long been showing undoubted signs of age. His want of common sense, his bullying temper, his passion for being asked to tea, unfit him for holding parochial office: and what with his blundering, and what with his toadyism, we are fairly tired of the creature. Altogether, the world never saw a more laughable sight than that of this shocking old man—this old woman's oracle and man-scold grovelling on his knees in his scarlet plush breeches." Mr. Harrison insists that the world is laughing at this "Bumble;" and that is the only point on which I differ from him. A knot of intelligent people have freed themselves from the servile worship of Princes, but so has not the "world," so far as England and Scotland are concerned. Men have taken the newspaper ravings *au serieux*, and at no period of modern history has there been a stronger preference for a monarchical form than at the present hour. Yes, there no doubt is an honest Tory reaction. I don't think it will last very long. I am sure that, if it is strong enough to establish a Tory Ministry in power, a Liberal reaction will begin. But, for the moment, the Tories seem "in to win."

THE PRICE OF LABOR—MORE STRIKES.

We seem to be on the eve of a general "lock-out" in the building trades. Immense public works throughout the country are likely to be stopped, and the streets will perhaps be filled with idlers, living on allowances from their benefit clubs. The men ask that 51 shall be substituted for 56 hours, and that their wages shall be raised from £1 17s to £1 18s 3d; in other words, that the masters shall surrender 5 hours of time and 1s 3d in money per man per week. Can the latter afford it? The question will shortly be answered,—for, if the masters can, they will. Many of these strikes have injured English trade irretrievably; others have brought the laborer increased wages without frightening trade to the Continent. It seems impossible to say beforehand what will ensue. Everything in London is fearfully high in price, coals are at a fancy figure; meat is ruinously dear. In all departments of labor, there is a "shifting." It is all one way at present; but how will the laborer like it under the shifting is the other way.

I am glad to say that the poor agricultural laborers hold together. There are Unions now in seventeen counties, and the members number 4,695. Of the expenditures, more than one-fourth is wisely applied to promoting the migration of labor. A National Agricultural Union has been formed. It consists of delegates of District Unions, and is under the management of a Committee of laborers, assisted by a consulting committee of honorary members. The business of the Managing Committee Committee will no doubt be mainly to try to equalize the local demand and supply of labor; and, to do this, it may be necessary to raise the question of increased wages in places where there has hitherto been at least an appearance of contentment. Allotments and co-operative farming both found favor. Neither of these schemes is new in idea, but the former is in common practice, with the approval of all except a few farmers, who allege that the laborers spend their strength on their own ground, to the detriment of the day's hired labor. Even this objection is remedied by piecework, which is yearly becoming more prevalent. Allotments may be enlarged in proportion as the demand for farm labor becomes intermittent, as is a likely consequence of the extended use of machinery. They are not in the nature truck, because they are not substitutes for money payments. The farmer, when wages rise, will probably find the way to work with fewer hands in regular employ; and this he can better do if he has extra laborers at call, mainly depending on the produce of their own hand-culture, but always ready to take a job on the farm at the market price. The next step to small cultivators is small proprietors.

TENANT RIGHT.

I described to you, in a recent letter, the movement for tenant right which is commencing among the English farmers. The question has been discussed this week at a meeting in London of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. The Committee placed on the paper several resolutions for the consideration of the Chamber. The first was, "That this Council considers it necessary, for the proper security of capital engaged in husbandry, that, in the absence of a lease or agreement to the contrary, the outgoing tenant should be entitled to compensation from the landlord or incoming tenant for the unexhausted value of his improvements, subject to previous consent of the owner, with respect to drainage, reclamation, and other improvements of a permanent character; and that, at the same time, the landlord should be paid by such outgoing tenant for dilapidations and deteriorations, the amounts respectively due to be determined by valuation." Among those who supported this resolution was Sir John Pakington, who said he was sure that the landowners' interest was best served by having the farmers' capital protected. If he had to take his choice to tenant-right or lease, he should select the lease, as giving a good security to the tenant; but he was disposed to say that the tenant-right and the lease should go together. With regard to legislative interference, he urged the less they had of this the better. Mr. C. S. Read, M. P. (a tenant farmer), spoke strongly in favor of legislative enactment in confirming a tenant's right for compensation for unexhausted improvements. Ultimately the meeting resolved to adjourn the discussion, so as to give the Provincial Chambers an opportunity of expressing opinions on the subject.

### THE REVOLUTION IN MOTION.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 21.

In the earlier days of the French Revolution, Citoyen Somebody composed a little song which had the luck to hit the popular ear, and was forthwith sung to fragments. The refrain consisted of the two words, "ca ira"—"That will go." That the political revolution which was set in motion, the other day, at Cincinnati, will "go," is now very clear to all but the blind. It is already going, and the momentum visibly increases from week to week—yes, and from day to day. Those who still affect to sneer at it as an abortion are either very stupid people or very badly frightened people, whose notion is to make up for their lack of courage by a prodigious amount of whistling. The events of the last seventy-two hours are full of political significance, and deserve the most attentive study of all who follow, or aspire to, the public career. Let us look at them, for a moment.

The Maryland Democrats have, until lately, been classed with the stiff-necked and reactionary wing of the party. Yet their State Convention cheers the names of two veteran Abolitionists to the echo, and sends sixteen delegates to the National Convention, every man of whom is avowedly and earnestly for the Cincinnati ticket. So strong is the Liberal feeling in the Convention that the few delegates who have come there instructed to oppose this action, choose the discreet part of silence and acquiescence. The Democrats of Minnesota not only adopt the Cincinnati platform and elect known Greeley men to Baltimore, but direct them by resolution to "vote and use all just and honorable means to confirm the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention." Their permanent Chairman makes a speech in which he warns the politicians that the people are in dead earnest in this matter, and that the only effect of a new nomination at Baltimore would be to split the party into fragments, never to be reunited. To suggestions that the Fifth Avenue Conference may be delivered of a new candidacy, or that the National Convention may finally decide upon making a straight fight, the delegates respond, with shouts of, "We'll vote for Greeley *anyhow*,"—one of them adding: "We have made up our minds about that, come what will; and if any man returns from that convention with Greeley cheated out of that nomination, we will hang him to the first tree." The Democratic State Conventions of Alabama and Arkansas come up with equal enthusiasm to the support of the liberal movement and its representatives. The California Democracy adopt the Cincinnati platform, and instruct their delegates to bear in mind that the one thing needful, in the present position of our politics, is the consolidation of the opposition. The Texas Democracy, while refusing to hamper their delegates with instructions, welcome the Cincinnati movement, and nominate two pronounced Greeley men for Congressmen at large. The Kentucky Democracy vindicate the prescient sagacity of the *Courier-Journal* by going for Greeley "with a whoop." The instructed Connecticut delegates to Baltimore hold a meeting for the purpose of choosing a Chairman, and discover that they are a unit for the Liberal ticket. In several of these States steps are taken looking toward co-operating with the Liberal Republicans in local politics. Everywhere the Hunker opposition is dwindling, and becoming silent. Everywhere it is the same story: The voters have gone into the movement on their own hook without waiting for leave, and their quondam leaders have had no choice but to follow or be left behind.

These things mean something, and the meaning is not very obscure, either. They mean that a great moral work—we had almost said a supernatural work—is being wrought under our eyes. They mean that we are really in for a political revolution. They mean that the rank and file of the oldest and best disciplined of our party organizations have broken ranks, thrown away arms that have become worthless through age and rust, and marched out of camp, leaving their officers to follow or remain as they may see fit. The Democratic voters have discovered that a "creed out-worn" is anything but nutritious. They have been fed on these husks for several years now, and they are resolved upon a change of diet. They have been fooled with names long enough; now they are after things. They see that the old politics are as unsuited to the new epoch is the new wine to the old bottle. They see that slavery is abolished, and is going to stay so; that the Constitution has been amended, and is going to stay so; that the negro is a citizen and voter, and is going to stay so. In a word, they have got their eyes upon the situation, and their minds made up to accept it. Of course, this means the disappearance from our politics of the Democratic party, as we have known it for the last two decades. All that is good in this party, all those sound and vital principles which have brought it through so many disasters and tides it over so many otherwise fatal blunders, will survive, and will leaven our politics in the future as in the past. But the party organization is evidently doomed to be broken up; indeed, it is breaking up already, with a noise that fills the land.

But let no Republican politician be in too great haste to chuckle and make merry. All that has held his own party together so long, has been the obstinate coherence of the Democracy. The dissatisfaction with the old politics, the instinct of progress, the craving for reform—these things are by no means bounded by party lines. Nothing is surer than that the crumbling of the one organization will be the signal for the crumbling of the other, that when Jack's crown is fairly broken, Gill will come tumbling after. For a Republican, in the Revolutionary days, to put on airs and mock at the Democratic calamity, is supremely stupid. It is as though, after the deluge was fairly under way, an Antediluvian who had the luck to inhabit a three-story house, had danced a jig upon his roof in honor of the submersion of the two-story tenement over the way. The water is rising, gentlemen, and the probabilities are that there will be considerable of a shower.

## SUMNER ON GRANT.

### An Old Anti-Slavery Writer Sustains Mr. Sumner.

The Hon. Elizur Wright, the well-known anti-slavery writer and journalist, has written the following letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*:

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

SIR: You said in your last issue that so far as you had gathered the sentiments of Mr. Sumner's friends since his speech you had found "scarcely one that approves it as wholly just, or as likely to add to his fame." Will you allow me to count myself as one, and give a reason or two. Since perusing the answers that have been made to that speech I am fully confirmed in the opinion that it was not only wholly just, as concerned President Grant, but that the corruption of the party that supports him has proceeded to such an extent that Mr. Sumner had no right to withhold it. Whatever flaws may be picked in his taste or his rhetoric, his fidelity to the glorious ideal of a republic which every good citizen ought to cherish at the risk of party ostracism, will insure him fame enough in the long run. Time will take good care of that. The tone in which the admitted nepotism and office-selling of the President is accepted and justified by his many servile and slimy-tongued advocates is even more frightful than the facts themselves. It makes a man hang his head for shame, and almost despair of the republic. The failure in office of one for whose military services the republic is so justly grateful ought not to have been visited with the terrible penalty of a renomination, still less should this penalty be enhanced by re-election. The party should have tenderly laid him aside, so as, if possible, to prevent the failure from eclipsing the success. Mr. Sumner would undoubtedly have foregone his speech if the mercenary politicians of the party had not, by their too effective arts, made the renomination inevitable. Now that he is renominated, if he has a true friend in the United States, that man will be sure, whatever else he does, not to vote the ticket with his name on it, if it be only to prevent the blight which another four years of office is sure to bring upon his fame. Mr. Sumner performed an unwelcome and painful duty, not a moment too early, and while he is howled at as "slanderous," "malignant," "bitter," and "disappointed," by unscrupulous and ignorant partisans, there are many saddened friends of Grant who know very well that a merciful reticence is the most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Sumner's speech. I am at a loss to see why friendship, not to speak of patriotism, should not hold a President to the strictest ideal of the most austere period of the Republic, or what good can come to him by letting him down to the level of those later Administrations which slavery inflicted upon us. It seems to me the ideal of this decade should be higher than that of any which has preceded it; and by the sober second thought of the people on Mr. Sumner's speech I am sure it will be. Party is not omnipotent, nor its wire-workers demi-gods. A people who so well know that they were emancipated from the great curse more by the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the multitudes of the dead than by the heroism of any one living, are not going to let Presidents down to the ideal of Fisk and Tweed, or the little Cæsar who was extinguished at Sedan. They will at last honor the orator who holds them to something a little better than the world has seen before. I am aware that in the present contest there is nothing left them better than negation. But there has come an occasion when no is more affirmative than yes, so far as concerns the high purpose of the Republican party.

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

### THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Several new elevators are to be erected at Bloomington.

—The entire artillery company at Rock Island, with all its guns, are distributed for the Fourth as follows: One gun to Racine, one to Galva, two to Davenport, one to Cleveland, and one to Stuart, Iowa; each with men and officers to work it.

—The pastor of a Church in a neighboring village, by wearing a white hat, which he bought ten years ago, has caused a terrible row in his congregation, which doesn't like political preachers.—*Joliet Signal.*

—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has paid Mr. Hill $5,000 for the loss of an arm, at Joliet, a few weeks ago, the train on which Mr. H. was passenger coming in contact with a freight train left standing on the side track.

—B. F. Russell, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Will County, has been superseded by H. B. Gedard, who was formerly removed to make room for Russell.

—Dr. Truesdale and others, of Rock Island, amputated a woman's foot, the other day, to remove a tumor that had grown upon it.

—The Sullivan, Moweqna & Roodhouse Railroad, the survey of which has just been completed, passes through parts of Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, and Moultrie Counties, and will open up a rich region.

—The Republicans of LaSalle County have nominated: For Senator, Elmer Baldwin; for Representatives, Joseph Hart and Louis Soule; for Sheriff, A. C. McIntyre; for Recorder, C. W. Denhard.

—Thomas M. Jones has sued the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad for $10,000 damages, for injuries received while in the Company's service, in June, 1870.

—The Dunkers of Oakley and vicinity, in Macon County, held their annual meeting and feet-washing last week. The denomination is quite strong in that neighborhood, and is composed of about 500 Pennsylvania German families. Their meeting-house is three stories high; the first story being the kitchen, and the third containing lodging rooms, for the benefit of those who come from a distance. The second story is used for public worship. The Dunkers are sober, honest, and respectable, and highly esteemed by the community among whom they live.

—Some days since we stated that E. H. Phelps, late of the Lewistown *Union*, had purchased the Galesburg *Register*. We are mistaken in this, it was E. F. Phelps, of Missouri, who has purchased the *Register*.

—The Alton *Telegraph* says of the published official reasons for the removal of Penitentiary Warden Washburn:

> In a few days Mr. Washburn will publish a letter, making a full and complete explanation of all the charges preferred against him, and detailing all the facts which led to his removal, which will present the matter in an entirely different light.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Washburn has gone to La Crosse, and from thence is going with a trouting party for a few days' recreation.

—The La Crosse depot of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is to be brought into town, if the Council votes right of way.

—The fire at Marinette did not destroy the N. Ludington Company's mill, as first reported, but two barns belonging to Kirby, Carpenter & Co., and two dwelling houses owned by a Mr. Holmes. The total loss is about $10,000.

—The residence of H. S. Manville, at Watertown, has been purchased for $4,100, for a branch of St. Mary's Female Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

—Haying begins with a large portion of our farmers this week. The hay crop was never better in this section.—*Watertown Republican.*

—Last Thursday morning, it was discovered, at Watertown, that miniature coffins had been left at the residences of ex-Mayor T. Prentiss, Colonel D. Jones, G. Werlich, Postmaster J. T. Moak, and H. Mulberger, bearing the legend: "In this bury all your Railway Bonds, and your villainy with it. Beware!" Thus far, all efforts to discover the parties committing this villainous act of intimidation have proved fruitless.

—The grading on the new route to Chicago is now more than two-thirds done, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as eight hundred men can do it. It is expected that the road-bed will be ready by the first day of August.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IOWA.

An Episcopal Seminary for young ladies is to be founded at Davenport, and Bishop Lee has purchased a $6,000 site for it.

—The shops of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad are being built at Cedar Rapids, on a scale to employ 500 men. This company will, on the 1st of October, control 428 miles of railroad, viz: the main line from Burlington to Austin, 261 miles; the Muscatine branch, 27 miles; the Milwaukee branch, running from Cedar Rapids to Postville, 100 miles, and the branch leading west from Vinton, 40 miles.

—It is now ascertained that there were thirty-six men on board the steamer D. A. McDonald when she blew up, near McGregor, and that only twelve were saved.

—Three prisoners broke out of the jail at Waukon last Friday night, and did not stop to Waukon.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company is said to have sold the ferry franchise between Dubuque and Dunleith to the Bridge Company.

INDIANA.

It is rumored that one of our aristocratic married couples have agreed to disagree, and separated.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

—At Terre Haute, last Friday evening, Louis Gotschalk (an ex-policeman) and his half-brother, Ernest Gotschalk, became involved in an altercation about their respective ages, and Louis was stabbed so that at last accounts he was not expected to live.

—David Foster, the first white settler of Howard County, has sold 200 acres of his farm, adjoining the city of Kokomo, for $40,000.

—The State Librarian will hereafter open the State Library, at Indianapolis, on Sunday afternoons, in order to accommodate the laboring class.

—The estimates of Indianapolis city expenses, next year, foot up $598,750.

—Barnabas C. Hobbs has been appointed President of the State Normal School Board, vice John Ingle, Jr., of Evansville, resigned. It is understood that William A. Jones has tendered his resignation as President of the Normal School faculty.

MICHIGAN.

The Common Council of Grand Rapids visits Jackson to-day.

—Seven different citizens of Detroit have been missing for the last ten days, and can't be heard of.

—The Benton Harbor Packing Company expect to put up 50,000 cans of strawberries.

—Two convicts who last week escaped from Jackson Penitentiary were on Monday captured at St. Clair.

—During the past few months, S. N. Wilcox, of Chicago, has purchased large tracts of pine land on the Muskegon and [illegible] Rivers, paying in the aggregate over $100,000.

—No better evidence can be had of the returning prosperity of Ontonagon County, says the *Miner*, than the fact that large property-holders, both individual and corporate, are paying up their back taxes; many of them not having paid their taxes for five or six years. By this means a very large amount is being paid into the county treasury, that receptacle now rejoicing in the unusual sum of $30,000.

—Mrs. Martin Hicks, of Cedar Springs, cut her throat on the 21st, but was still alive on the 25th, although the windpipe was completely severed, and there is a space of two inches between the two ends.

MINNESOTA.

It is desired to raise $50,000 for buildings for Divinity Hall, Faribault, for which Bishop Whipple has further pledged to raise an endowment of $100,000, and has already got $36,000.

—L. Robinson has the contract to complete the improvement of the water power at Sauk Rapids.

—The Duluth *Tribune* says that Walter [illegible] Hayward, Probate Judge, has left for parts unknown, having been found guilty of enticing little girls into his office for vile purposes.

—The Albert Lea *Standard* figures out that J. C. Easton clears $270,000 a year on drawbacks alone, in his arrangement with the Southern Minnesota Railroad giving him monopoly of the wheat buying on that line.

—Additional particulars in regard to the hail storm which visited Renville, Brown, and other Western counties, a week ago last Sunday, prove it one of the most violent and destructive ever known in the State.

—Type-setters who don't drink whiskey are wanted at Duluth, where habits of "personal liberty" are restricted to the editorial room.

MISSOURI.

Bishop Bowman is to have a grand [illegible] in St. Louis, his future residence.

—The permit for the new Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, specifies a front of one hundred and eighty feet on Washington avenue, and a building six stories high, to cost [illegible].

## MATILDA HERON.

**Her Object in Visiting California—The Story of Her Marriage with Harry Byrne.**

From the San Francisco Chronicle June 16

On the 7th of March last, the *Chronicle* printed the story of the romantic love-affair of many years ago between the great tragedian, Matilda Heron, and the late Harry Byrne. The publication was made at the request of Mr. Byrne, who desired Miss Heron to come to San Francisco and assert her rights in the estate of Mr. Byrne. Rumor had assigned a humiliating reason for her separation from him, and it was to remove the impression created that she came here.

Miss Heron arrived several weeks, and has been several weeks, and has been several weeks, and has been

## POLITICS!

(Continued from First Page.)

vention assembled, that the platform of principles accepted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the namely sane clear interpretation of the same as enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley, accepting the nomination of that Convention, for the office of president of the United States, afford common ground on which the liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to personal Government, and in favor of thorough reform in the public service, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

*Resolved*, That our delegates, this day chosen to represent us in the National Convention to assemble at Baltimore, be instructed to act and vote as a unit in the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

The report was adopted with but four noes, and amid great applause.

The Convention then took a recess till half-past 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at 8 p. m.

A communication was received from Dan Cameron stating he was authorized to tender the resignation of Cyrus H. McCormick as alternate delegate at large. The resignation was accepted and the Cook County delegation authorized to fill the vacancy.

The Committee on Conference reported that the Joint Committee had agreed upon the following candidates: For Governor, Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville; Lieutenant-Governor, Jas. Black, of Champaign; Secretary of State, Edward Rummell, of Peoria; Auditor, Daniel Shea, of Cook; State Treasurer, Charles A. Lanphier, of Sangamon; Attorney General, Lawrence Weldon, of Madison; Supreme Court, Southern Grand Division, R A D Wilbank; Central, David A. Brown; Northern, Eli Smith.

The nominations were received with great applause, and a committee appointed to inform the Liberals of the fact.

The committee then conferr with the Committee of the Liberal Convention for the purpose of selecting electors was appointed from each Congressional District.

A Committee of three was appointed to invite the Liberals to visit the Opera House.

David Cameron stated that the members of Cook County declined to nominate an alternate delegate in place of C. H. McCormick, and, on motion of a delegate, Hon. L. Breckinridge, of Will, was unanimously elected.

George W. Stipp, of LaSalle, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That our delegates from the State of Illinois to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Baltimore, July 9, 1872, are hereby instructed to vote for the nomination of Greeley Brown as Presidential candidates.

Mr. Obeirly, of Cairo, said it might be possible that he would not be able to pledge to press Greeley and Brown, and he would leave the delegates free to exercise their judgment.

Mr. Chilingsworth, of Fulton, hoped and prayed that the delegates might be instructed.

A delegate who wished to speak against Greeley was refused by the presiding officer, and the resolution was then adopted with tremendous cheers.

Delegates of the Liberal Convention were then seen making vicorous efforts to crowd into the hall, the Democrats rising to receive them. Soon the hall was filled to overflowing with the Liberal delegation. Governor Koerner was present to the crowd and introduced to the crowd, and was received with great applause. Governor Palmer was also invited to the platform, and then up went hats and voices. Mr. Palmer was introduced, and spoke a few words of welcome to Governor Koerner and himself were all who have been able to get in. The Liberals have concurred in the nomination for State officers. He then very pleasantly spoke of his probable successor, Governor Koerner, saying: "I commend him to your mercy, and may God have mercy on him."

Mr. Allen then shook hands with Governor Palmer, saying he would forget the things over which they had quarrelled, and brought down the house.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR KOERNER.

The Chairman then introduced Governor Koerner, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND CONVENTIONS: I can say in all sincerity that I have not sought the honor which you have been so kind and generous as to confer upon me. I regard it as a trust which was my choice, and I need every effort to have him take the position you have given me; but it has turned out otherwise. I accept the honor with my thanks, and I shall try to be worthy of the confidence which you have placed in me. While I can hope only, while I shall be bound to succeed, at the same time I am aware it will be no child's play. My opponent is a man of genuine honesty character, and is well and acquainted all over the State. He is considered to be one of the most powerful orators in the United States. He is a good speaker, and another leading citizen of Illinois would have been selected to cope with Governor Oglesby, as I never had much talent as a speaker; but my powerful ally Governor Oglesby is here, he had already shown signs of defeat, as could be seen in his speech at St. Louis. When a man was somewhat afraid, he always whistled [Laughter and cheers]. And in that speech Governor Oglesby had said that he would be elected by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000 votes. Now he was rather loud whistling. [Applause]. Another sign of distress was seen in the fact that Governor Oglesby had to harsh words for the Democracy. [applause]; but simply asked them how they could vote for such men as Trumbull, Palmer, or Koerner, who had threatened the State calling Democrats rebels traitors, copperheads, and all kinds of hard names. [Laughter]. Governor Koerner denied ever having used such epithets before against the Democrats during the war. He had no time to make speeches, because he was in the service until he was taken sick, and then Mr. Lincoln sent him to Spain, where he had said one word against the Democrats, Governor Oglesby had a thousand. Mr. Koerner continued to scan Oglesby's speech, and was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.

The next subject he referred to was Grant, who had created so much dissatisfaction in the Republican party, that eight months ago he was talked of favorably and opposed to his nomination. He had taken the people's money to pay executioneering officials and to buy himself a third term, and he would ruin the country if he was not stopped by the united force of the Liberals and Democrats who neglect to vote harmoniously at all times, but like the union of two mighty rivers, they would soon perform the functions of the party. They had come together in good faith, and would have enough votes to carry the State and Nation.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

General Shields, of Missouri, was the next speaker. He thanked the Convention for inviting him to visit the hall. They had done him a great honor to come to the State in contrasting Mr Koerner for Governor. He would not disgrace the State, never barter the birthright of the State for a mess of pottage, but would leave the office as poor as when he entered. As for himself, he had always been a Democrat, and was proud of the fact. He had never before, and he believed it would live forever. It was the most powerful political party on God's earth. Greeley was going to make a clean sweep with without leaders, and would make the best fight it had made for ten years. Three millions of white men, the descendants of heroes, were ready to help the Liberals to save the country. It might be called the passive policy but it was a sublime agreement, and the Democrats had never before forgotten out of office. He referred in high terms to Horace Greeley, and denounced Grant.

The committee on Electors reported that no action was taken, but recommended that the selection of Electors be made by the Central Committee. The report was adopted, and the Chairman got a vote of thanks.

The Convention adjourned to meet in the State House Square.

EVENING MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held this afternoon in the State House Square, at which Hon. Newton Cloud, of Bloomington, presided.

Senator Voorhis, of Shelby, was the first speaker. He alluded to the mixed character of this crowd before him, saying he had entered with the mixed fight, and intended to keep it up till next November. Horace Greeley had given his life to the fight for equal rights, and was entitled to the support of the Democrats, although he had said many bad things about them, on the ground that there had been a change of front, and after Logan, Morton, and others had left the Democratic party, Greeley had seemed to pour out his phials of wrath on the Democrats and Democratic Administration, and indeed Horace Greeley. It was no use to talk about dead issues or the hard feelings of the war, but the people should unite and try to save to the country from a set of rogues. [Applause.] Grant was a good soldier, and a failure as a statesman, and since he had proved himself a branded as a dishonest man; but, on the contrary, Grant's career had been honest, and he could be sure in his support of the New York Custom House frauds. Everybody knew what Grant's career had been, and especially in Missouri. [Laughter and cheers.] He was the first man to head a subscription for the suffering people of Ireland; and he had always acted very generously towards the present Administration's conduct of affairs in regard to the Fenians, and the late Franco-Prussian War was another worthy theme. He then reviewed the course of the Administration in regard to the Ku-Klux and the elections of the South. Greeley's only powerful ally was Governor Oglesby, he had already shown signs of defeat, as could be seen in his speech at St. Louis. When a man was somewhat afraid, he always whistled [Laughter and cheers]. And in that speech Governor Oglesby had said that he would be elected by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000 votes. Now he was rather loud whistling. [Applause]. Another sign of distress was seen in the fact that Governor Oglesby had no harsh words for the Democracy. [applause]; but simply asked them how they could vote for such men as Trumbull, Palmer, or Koerner, who had threatened the State calling Democrats rebels traitors, copperheads, and all kinds of hard names. [Laughter]. Governor Koerner denied ever having used such epithets before against the Democrats during the war. He had no time to make speeches, because he was in the service until he was taken sick, and then Mr. Lincoln sent him to Spain, where he had said one word against the Democrats, Governor Oglesby had a thousand. Mr. Koerner continued to scan Oglesby's speech, and was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.

The next subject he referred to was Grant, who had created so much dissatisfaction in the Republican party, that eight months ago he was talked of favorably and opposed to his nomination. He had taken the people's money to pay executioneering officials and to buy himself a third term, and he would ruin the country if he was not stopped by the united force of the Liberals and Democrats who neglect to vote harmoniously at all times, but like the union of two mighty rivers, they would soon perform the functions of the party. They had come together in good faith, and would have enough votes to carry the State and Nation.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

General Shields, of Missouri, was the next speaker. He thanked the Convention for inviting him to visit the hall. They had done him a great honor to come to the State in contrasting Mr Koerner for Governor. He would not disgrace the State, never barter the birthright of the State for a mess of pottage, but would leave the office as poor as when he entered. As for himself, he had always been a Democrat, and was proud of the fact. He had never before, and he believed it would live forever. It was the most powerful political party on God's earth. Greeley was going to make a clean sweep with without leaders, and would make the best fight it had made for ten years. Three millions of white men, descendants of heroes, were ready to help the Liberals to save the country. It might be called the passive policy but it was a sublime agreement, and the Democrats had never before forgotten out of office. He referred in high terms to Horace Greeley, and denounced Grant.

The committee on Electors reported that no action was taken, but recommended that the selection of Electors be made by the Central Committee. The report was adopted, and the Chairman got a vote of thanks.

The Convention adjourned to meet in the State House Square.

EVENING MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held this afternoon in the State House Square, at which Hon. Newton Cloud, of Bloomington, presided.

Senator Voorhis, of Shelby, was the first speaker. He alluded to the mixed character of this crowd before him, saying he had entered with the mixed fight, and intended to keep it up till next November. Horace Greeley had given his life to the fight for equal rights, and was entitled to the support of the Democrats, although he had said many bad things about them, on the ground that there had been a change of front, and after Logan, Morton, and others had left the Democratic party, Greeley had seemed to pour out his phials of wrath on the Democrats and Democratic Administration, and indeed Horace Greeley. It was no use to talk about dead issues or the hard feelings of the war, but the people should unite and try to save to the country from a set of rogues. [Applause.] Grant was a good soldier, and a failure as a statesman, and since he had proved himself a branded as a dishonest man; but, on the contrary, Grant's career had been honest, and he could be sure in his support of the New York Custom House frauds. Everybody knew what Grant's career had been, and especially in Missouri. [Laughter and cheers.] He was the first man to head a subscription for the suffering people of Ireland; and he had always acted very generously towards the present Administration's conduct of affairs in regard to the Fenians, and the late Franco-Prussian War was another worthy theme. He then reviewed the course of the Administration in regard to the Ku-Klux and the elections of the South. Greeley's only powerful ally